



**O.R. TAMBO
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

OR Tambo District Municipality
(Registration number : DC15)
Unaudited Annual financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

OR Tambo District Municipality

(Registration number : DC15)

Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

General Information

OR Tambo District Municipality

(Registration number : DC15)

Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the unaudited annual financial statements presented to the council:

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Abbreviations

COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
SA GAAP	South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IMFO	Institute of Municipal Finance Officers
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)

M.E. MOLEKO
Chief Financial Officer

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Foreword

I am pleased to present the O.R. Tambo District Municipality's Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017. These statements, when read together with the annual report, provide a measure of our progress in line with our Integrated Developmental Plan (IDP) which is a product of high quality consultation between the municipality and its inhabitants.

We also use these statements as a tool to deepening our communications with our stakeholders. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the municipality's and municipal entities' leadership, both politically and administratively, for their effort in advancing the will of the people. I would like to thank all officials from the Budget and Treasury Department, starting from the most junior to the most senior one, for your patience, perseverance, dedication and commitment to our strategic objectives. Your hard work, blood and sweat is helping us to turn O.R. Tambo District Municipality to be among the government institutions that are able to account for public resources.

During the 2016/17 financial year O.R. Tambo District Municipality continued to deliver equitable services to its inhabitants.

With our financial and human resources stretched, we try to stretch every cent to reach more people and attain more value from money. Growing the economy is one of our strategic priorities. We continually seek partnerships in the development of our municipality, both in the public and the private sector. We appreciate the need to foster strong partnerships across all spheres of government and to nurture our partnerships with our stakeholders and communities, and to remain relevant and accessible to these stakeholders. We seek to create a platform where community issues, such as new ideas for development or service delivery challenges, can be addressed. We are committed to principles of good governance and our goal is to remain transparent in the process of executing our responsibilities. We are also committed to the enhancement of our governance process and we wish to translate this into tangible results. These results will include strong financial controls, improved financial performance and, most importantly, the attainment of an unqualified audit opinion

To achieve all the above, we require improved performance, both politically and administratively, strict adherence to government policy, effective implementation of council resolutions from administration and unwavering support from our communities. It is every citizen's civic duty to ensure that the greater good of society is protected, harnessed and nurtured. It is in the best interest of each person from our region to unite behind a common purpose of seeing rapid economic growth which results in the creation of new jobs, new business opportunities and safe communities to live in.

CLR N. METH (Ms)
EXECUTIVE MAYOR
31 August 2017

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2017

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016
Assets			
Current Assets			
Inventories	2	20,694,091	16,614,892
Receivables from exchange transactions	3	66,119,637	102,188,909
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	4	12,158,687	8,513,659
VAT receivable	5	90,897,758	78,435,954
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	253,762,309	337,629,704
		443,632,482	543,383,118
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	7	5,450,040,926	4,809,084,444
Intangible Assets	8	1,087,462	2,099,105
Investment Property	9	2,200,000	2,200,000
Heritage Assets	10	90,000	90,000
Biological Assets	11	20,194,646	15,988,644
Long-term receivables	12	1,199,163	1,197,650
		5,474,812,197	4,830,659,843
Non-Current Assets		5,474,812,197	4,830,659,843
Current Assets		443,632,482	543,383,118
Total Assets		5,918,444,679	5,374,042,961
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Consumer deposits	13	1,604,949	2,450,082
Provisions	14	2,211,000	2,175,748
Payables from exchange transactions	15	463,381,642	453,768,679
Payables from non-exchange transactions	16	18,650,426	2,333,784
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	17	-	-
Current Portion of Long-term liabilities	18	-	20,436
		485,848,017	460,748,729
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term liabilities	18	38,795,339	-
Employee benefit Liabilities	19	64,042,052	52,306,304
		102,837,391	52,306,304
Non-Current Liabilities		102,837,391	52,306,304
Current Liabilities		485,848,017	460,748,729
Total Liabilities		588,685,408	513,055,033
Assets		5,918,444,679	5,374,042,961
Liabilities		(588,685,408)	(513,055,033)
Net Assets		5,329,759,271	4,860,987,928
Accumulated surplus / (Deficit)	20	5,329,759,272	4,860,987,928

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	21	206,822,345	195,346,165
Rental of facilities and equipment	22	35,118	24,334
Interest earned - External Investments	23	36,424,627	32,992,639
Interest earned - Outstanding debtors	23	46,914,379	42,029,128
Other revenue	24	130,902,542	95,835,102
Other gains on continued operations	25	2,614,672	1,774,552
Total revenue from exchange transactions		423,713,683	368,001,920
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Income from agency services		65,599	87,741
Government grants and subsidies received	26	1,523,251,348	1,303,780,772
Public contributions and donations	27	-	236,323
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		1,523,316,947	1,304,104,836
		423,713,683	368,001,920
		1,523,316,947	1,304,104,836
Total revenue		1,947,030,630	1,672,106,756
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	28	(413,273,253)	(367,323,103)
Remuneration of councillors	29	(16,746,729)	(16,881,814)
Depreciation and amortisation	30	(162,550,216)	(152,596,763)
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	31	-	(18,986,869)
Impairment Loss	32	(141,438,930)	(88,706,598)
Repairs and maintenance	7	(81,408,603)	(99,757,607)
Finance costs	33	(5,906,270)	(389,463)
Bulk purchases	34	(42,406,949)	(43,844,958)
Contracted services	35	(44,967,688)	(28,423,559)
Grants and Subsidies paid	36	(89,050,179)	(71,698,951)
General Expenses	37	(464,622,167)	(381,048,620)
Total expenditure		(1,462,370,984)	(1,269,658,305)
		-	-
Total revenue		1,947,030,630	1,672,106,756
Total expenditure		(1,462,370,984)	(1,269,658,305)
Operating surplus		484,659,646	402,448,451
Loss on Disposal of Assets		(903,737)	-
Fair value adjustments		(136,500)	-
Assets written off		(14,848,063)	-
		(15,888,300)	-
Operating surplus/deficit		(15,888,300)	-
Surplus before taxation		468,771,346	402,448,451
Taxation		-	-
Surplus for the year		468,771,346	402,448,451

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Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus / (Deficit)	Total net assets
Balance at 01 July 2015	4,445,235,596	4,445,235,596
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	402,448,451	402,448,451
Total changes	402,448,451	402,448,451
Opening balance as previously reported	4,847,684,046	4,847,684,046
Adjustments		
Correction of errors	13,303,880	13,303,880
Balance at 01 July 2016 as restated*	4,860,987,926	4,860,987,926
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	468,771,346	468,771,346
Total changes	468,771,346	468,771,346
Balance at 30 June 2017	5,329,759,272	5,329,759,272
Note(s)		

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Service Charges		131,019,308	138,484,484
Government Grants and Subsidies		1,523,251,349	1,299,670,758
Interest income		54,218,833	50,274,777
Public Contributions and Donations		-	236,323
Other receipts		114,051,293	75,271,383
		1,822,540,783	1,563,937,725
Payments			
Employee related costs		(401,502,253)	(361,712,760)
Suppliers Paid		(171,510,587)	(119,371,043)
Interest Paid		(5,906,270)	(389,463)
Other payments		(537,424,954)	(451,093,765)
Remuneration of Coucillors		(16,746,729)	(16,881,814)
		(1,133,090,793)	(949,448,845)
Total receipts		1,822,540,783	1,563,937,725
Total payments		(1,133,090,793)	(949,448,845)
Net cash flows from operating activities	38	689,449,990	614,488,880
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	(817,633,387)	(585,551,186)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7	3,634,815	-
Purchase of biological assets	11	-	(261,057)
Proceeds from sale of biological assets	11	1,907,802	225,639
Decreases due to harvest / Sale of biological assets		-	400,913
Decrease / (Increase) in Long-term receivables		(1,513)	(900,843)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(812,092,283)	(586,086,533)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in long term liabilities		38,795,339	-
Repayment of borrowings		(20,436)	(84,423)
Net cash flows from financing activities		38,774,903	(84,423)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(83,867,390)	28,317,924
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		337,629,699	309,311,780
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	253,762,309	337,629,704

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Sale of goods	-	-	-	2,614,672	2,614,672	A1
Service charges	236,406,590	10,000,000	246,406,590	206,822,345	(39,584,245)	
Rental of facilities and equipment	50,000	-	50,000	35,118	(14,882)	
Interest received (trading)	39,560,000	2,900,072	42,460,072	83,339,006	40,878,934	
Other revenue	183,650,812	36,634,000	220,284,812	130,902,542	(89,382,270)	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	459,667,402	49,534,072	509,201,474	423,713,683	(85,487,791)	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Transfer revenue						
Government grants & subsidies	676,566,000	(2,340,000)	674,226,000	1,523,251,348	849,025,348	
Income from Agency Services	-	-	-	65,599	65,599	
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	676,566,000	(2,340,000)	674,226,000	1,523,316,947	849,090,947	
'Total revenue from exchange transactions'	459,667,402	49,534,072	509,201,474	423,713,683	(85,487,791)	
'Total revenue from non-exchange transactions'	676,566,000	(2,340,000)	674,226,000	1,523,316,947	849,090,947	
Total revenue	1,136,233,402	47,194,072	1,183,427,474	1,947,030,630	763,603,156	
Expenditure						
Employee Related Costs	(407,986,949)	16,323,438	(391,663,511)	(413,273,253)	(21,609,742)	
Remuneration of councillors	(19,777,571)	536,948	(19,240,623)	(16,746,729)	2,493,894	
Depreciation and amortisation	(159,341,150)	-	(159,341,150)	(162,550,216)	(3,209,066)	
Finance costs	-	-	-	(5,906,270)	(5,906,270)	
Debt Impairment	(43,500,000)	6,400,000	(37,100,000)	(141,438,930)	(104,338,930)	
Repairs and maintenance	(64,318,385)	64,318,385	-	(81,408,603)	(81,408,603)	
Bulk purchases	(51,000,000)	-	(51,000,000)	(42,406,949)	8,593,051	
Contracted Services	(15,000,000)	-	(15,000,000)	(44,967,688)	(29,967,688)	
Transfers and Subsidies	(50,861,146)	(4,800,000)	(55,661,146)	(89,050,179)	(33,389,033)	
General Expenses	(322,448,201)	(66,654,458)	(389,102,659)	(464,622,167)	(75,519,508)	
Total expenditure	(1,134,233,402)	16,124,313	(1,118,109,089)	(1,462,370,984)	(344,261,895)	
	1,136,233,402	47,194,072	1,183,427,474	1,947,030,630	763,603,156	
	(1,134,233,402)	16,124,313	(1,118,109,089)	(1,462,370,984)	(344,261,895)	
Operating surplus	2,000,000	63,318,385	65,318,385	484,659,646	419,341,261	
Loss on foreign exchange	-	-	-	(903,737)	(903,737)	
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	(136,500)	(136,500)	
Loss on non-current assets held for sale or disposal groups	-	-	-	(14,848,063)	(14,848,063)	
	-	-	-	(15,888,300)	(15,888,300)	
	2,000,000	63,318,385	65,318,385	484,659,646	419,341,261	
	-	-	-	(15,888,300)	(15,888,300)	
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	2,000,000	63,318,385	65,318,385	468,771,346	403,452,961	

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Position						
Assets						
Current Assets						
Inventories	17,521,409	-	17,521,409	20,694,091	3,172,682	
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	12,158,687	12,158,687	
Receivables form Exchange transactions	180,547,615	121,512,734	302,060,349	66,119,637	(235,940,712)	
VAT receivable	4,442,242	-	4,442,242	90,897,758	86,455,516	
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	2,199,648	-	2,199,648	-	(2,199,648)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	652,291,268	(138,836,170)	513,455,098	253,762,309	(259,692,789)	
	857,002,182	(17,323,436)	839,678,746	443,632,482	(396,046,264)	
Non-Current Assets						
Biological Assets	14,934,893	-	14,934,893	20,194,646	5,259,753	
Investment Property	-	-	-	2,200,000	2,200,000	
Property, Plant and Equipment	8,220,832,984	(4,813,000)	8,216,019,984	5,450,040,926	(2,765,979,058)	
Intangible Assets	2,534,722	-	2,534,722	1,087,462	(1,447,260)	
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	90,000	90,000	
Long-term receivables	-	-	-	1,199,163	1,199,163	
	8,238,302,599	(4,813,000)	8,233,489,599	5,474,812,197	(2,758,677,402)	
Non-Current Assets	857,002,182	(17,323,436)	839,678,746	443,632,482	(396,046,264)	
Current Assets	8,238,302,599	(4,813,000)	8,233,489,599	5,474,812,197	(2,758,677,402)	
Total Assets	9,095,304,781	(22,136,436)	9,073,168,345	5,918,444,679	(3,154,723,666)	
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Long-term liabilities	260,000	-	260,000	-	(260,000)	
Payables from exchange transactions	333,016,640	(16,323,438)	316,693,202	463,381,640	146,688,438	
Taxes and transfers payable (non-exchange)	-	-	-	18,650,426	18,650,426	
Consumer deposits	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	1,604,949	(895,051)	
Provisions	-	-	-	2,211,000	2,211,000	
	335,776,640	(16,323,438)	319,453,202	485,848,015	166,394,813	
Non-Current Liabilities						
Long-term liabilities	-	-	-	38,795,339	38,795,339	
Employee benefit obligation	90,000	-	90,000	64,042,052	63,952,052	
	90,000	-	90,000	102,837,391	102,747,391	
	335,776,640	(16,323,438)	319,453,202	485,848,015	166,394,813	
	90,000	-	90,000	102,837,391	102,747,391	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Liabilities	335,866,640	(16,323,438)	319,543,202	588,685,406	269,142,204	
Assets	9,095,304,781	(22,136,436)	9,073,168,345	5,918,444,679	(3,154,723,666)	
Liabilities	(335,866,640)	16,323,438	(319,543,202)	(588,685,406)	(269,142,204)	
Net Assets	8,759,438,141	(5,812,998)	8,753,625,143	5,329,759,273	(3,423,865,870)	

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Net Assets						
Net Assets Attributable to Owners of Controlling Entity						
Reserves						
Accumulated surplus / (Deficit)	8,759,438,141	(5,812,998)	8,753,625,143	5,329,759,273	(3,423,865,870)	

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
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Figures in Rand

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows from operating activities

Receipts

Service Charges	192,906,590	10,000,000	202,906,590	131,019,308	(71,887,282)	
Grants	1,751,360,000	(5,113,000)	1,746,247,000	1,523,251,349	(222,995,651)	
Interest income	39,560,000	2,900,072	42,460,072	54,218,833	11,758,761	
Other receipts	183,700,812	36,634,000	220,334,812	114,051,293	(106,283,519)	
	2,167,527,402	44,421,072	2,211,948,474	1,822,540,783	(389,407,691)	

Payments

Employee related costs	(427,764,520)	(16,860,385)	(444,624,905)	(418,248,982)	26,375,923	
Suppliers Paid	(452,766,587)	(42,857,122)	(495,623,709)	(633,001,276)	(137,377,567)	
Grants and Subsidies paid	(50,861,146)	(4,800,000)	(55,661,146)	(44,967,688)	10,693,458	
	(931,392,253)	(64,517,507)	(995,909,760)	(1,096,217,946)	(100,308,186)	
Total receipts	2,167,527,402	44,421,072	2,211,948,474	1,822,540,783	(389,407,691)	
Total payments	(931,392,253)	(64,517,507)	(995,909,760)	(1,096,217,946)	(100,308,186)	
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,236,135,149	(20,096,435)	1,216,038,714	726,322,837	(489,715,877)	

Cash flows from investing activities

Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,221,397,700)	4,813,000	(1,216,584,700)	(817,633,387)	398,951,313	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	146,603,700	(2,040,000)	144,563,700	3,634,815	(140,928,885)	
Proceeds from sale of biological assets	-	-	-	1,907,802	1,907,802	
Decrease / (Increase) in Long-term receivables	-	-	-	(1,513)	(1,513)	
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,074,794,000)	2,773,000	(1,072,021,000)	(812,092,283)	259,928,717	

Cash flows from financing activities

Repayment of borrowings	-	-	-	(20,436)	(20,436)	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	161,341,149	(17,323,435)	144,017,714	(85,789,882)	(229,807,596)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	490,950,118	(121,512,734)	369,437,384	337,629,699	(31,807,685)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	652,291,267	(138,836,169)	513,455,098	251,839,817	(261,615,281)	

Reconciliation

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
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Figures in Rand

A1 - Correction of billing through data cleansing.

Correction of billing through data cleansing

A2 - Non payment of consumers resulted in increase in interest on debtors and investing in high yielding investments resulted in higher interest on investments

A3 -Budget includes VAT and reserves whilst in GRAP, VAT is in accounts receivable and reserves in cashflow.

A4 - Budget only reflects the operating grants whilst actual includes the revenue recognised on both capital and operating grants.

A5 - Actual includes the wages for the casual workers which are outside payroll system whilst in budget, only salaries from payroll system.

A6 - More assets were depreciated than projected

A7 - Interest paid on DWA account for water. The debt was anticipated to be negotiated and no interest was budgeted for.

A8 -Non payment of consumers resulting in impairment of debtors.

A9 - Repairs on infrastructure more than budgeted for.

A10 - Budget includes the security services whilst in actual, all professional fees are included

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Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), as approved by the Minister of finance, including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standard Board and the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

The annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention ,except where indicated otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

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Accounting Policies

1.1 Changes in Accounting policy and comparability

Accounting policies have been consistently applied otherwise indicated below.

For the years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 the municipality adopted the framework as set out in paragraph 1 above. The details of any resulting changes in Accounting policy and comparative restatements are set out below and in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Those standards of GRAP and interpretations of such standards applicable to the operations of the municipality, are therefore as follows:

- GRAP 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 2 - Cash Flow Statements (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 3 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 4 - The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 5 - Borrowing Costs
- GRAP 9 - Revenue from Exchange Transactions (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 10 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 11 - Construction Contracts (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 12 - Inventories (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 13 - Leases (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 14 - Events After the Reporting Date (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 16 - Investment Property (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 17 - Property Plant and Equipment (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 19 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 21 - Impairment of non-cash-generating assets
- GRAP 23 - Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)
- GRAP 24 - Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements
- GRAP 25 – Employee Benefits
- GRAP 26 - Impairment of cash-generating assets
- GRAP 27 - Agriculture
- GRAP 31 - Intangible Assets
- GRAP 100 - Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 103 - Heritage Assets
- GRAP 104 - Financial Instruments
- GRAP 105 - Transfer of functions between entities under common control
- GRAP 106 - Transfer of functions between entities not under common control
- GRAP 107 – Mergers

Standards Issued, Not Yet Effective Date

- GRAP 20 - Related Party Disclosures
- GRAP 32 - Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor
- GRAP 108 - Statutory Receivables
- GRAP 109 - Accounting by Principals and Agents

Interpretations - Approved and not yet effective

- IGRAP 1 - Applying the Probability Test on Initial Recognition of Exchange Revenue
- IGRAP 2 - Changes in Existing Decommissioning Restoration and Similar Liabilities
- IGRAP 3 - Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease
- IGRAP 4 - Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- IGRAP 5 - Applying the Restatement Approach under the Standard of GRAP on Financial Reporting

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Accounting Policies

In hyperinflationary Economies

- IGRAP 6 - Loyalty Programmes
- IGRAP 7 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
- IGRAP 8 - Agreements for the Construction of Assets from Exchange Transactions
- IGRAP 9 - Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
- IGRAP 10 - Assets Received from Customers
- IGRAP 11 - Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities
- IGRAP 12 - Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions
- IGRAP 13 - Operating Leases - Incentives
- IGRAP 14 - Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease
- IGRAP 15 - Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services
- IGRAP 16 - Intangible Assets - Website Costs (effective 1 April 2013)

Interpretations – Approved and not yet effective

- IGRAP 17 - Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements Where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset
- GRAP 2 - Cash Flow Statements (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 3 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (as revised in 2010)

1.2 Critical Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions

In the application of the municipality's Accounting policies, which are described below, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgments and estimates that the management have made in the process of applying the municipality's Accounting Policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Annual Financial Statements:

Revenue Recognition

Accounting policy 1.16.1 on revenue from exchange transactions and Accounting policy 1.16.2 on revenue from non-exchange transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality

In making their judgment, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9 (Revenue from exchange transactions) and GRAP 23 (Revenue from non-exchange transactions). As far as Revenue from non-exchange transactions is concerned (see Basis of Preparation above), and, in particular, whether the municipality, when goods are sold, had transferred to the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and when service is rendered, whether the service has been rendered. Also of importance is the estimation process involved in initially measuring revenue at the fair value thereof. Management of the municipality is satisfied that the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Financial Assets and liabilities

The classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities, into categories, is based on judgement. Accounting Policy 1.14 on Financial Assets Classification of financial assets and liabilities.

In making the above-mentioned judgement considered the definition and recognition criteria for the classification of financial instruments as set out in GRAP 104 (Financial Instruments)

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Critical Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets

Accounting policy 1.14 on Impairment of financial assets describes the process followed to determine the value at which financial assets should be impaired. In making the estimation of the impairment, the management of the municipality considered the detailed criteria of impairment of financial assets as set out in GRAP 104 (Financial Instruments) and used its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. The management of the municipality is satisfied that impairment of Financial assets recorded during the year is appropriate

Impairment of Trade receivables:

The calculation in respect of the impairment of debtors is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their creditworthiness. This is performed per service-identifiable categories across all classes of debtors.

The total increase in estimation of the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions and that of receivables from non-exchange transactions are disclosed in notes 3 and 4 to the Annual Financial Statement

Fair Value Estimations

As described in Accounting policy 1.12 the municipality subsequently measures its Biological assets in terms of the fair value mode.

The valuation of assets are based on management's estimation. Management considered the impact of valuation techniques and market information in order to determine the valuations, and more specific as follows:

Biological Assets

The fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs used to value Biological assets requires management to make certain assumptions which are subject to change. The current assumptions are follows:

- Cattle are valued at the prevailing market rates, as determined by breed, genetic, merit and age , less point-of-sale costs.
- Fruit trees, harvest and vegetables are valued by way of arms's length transaction that would have been applied / prevailing in replacing the existing fruit trees, harvest and vegetables with new fruit trees, harvest and vegetables.

Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets and Investment Property

As described in Accounting policies 1.8.3 and 1.9.1, the municipality depreciates its Property, Plant and Equipment (excluding land) and amortises its Intangible assets, over the estimated useful lives of the assets, taking into account the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful lives, which is determined when the assets are available for use.

The useful lives of the assets are based on management's estimation. Management considered the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service requirements and required return on assets in order to determine the optimum useful life expectation, where appropriate..

The estimation of residual values of assets is based on the management's judgement as to whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their useful lives, and in what condition they will be at that time

Impairment: Write-down of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Property

Accounting policy 1.13 on impairment of assets, Accounting policy 1.9.1 on Intangible assets - Subsequent measurement, amortisation and impairment and Accounting policy 11.2 on inventory - Subsequent measurement describe the conditions under which non-financial assets are tested for potential impairment losses by the management of the municipality. Significant estimates and judgements are made relating to impairment testing of Property, Plant and Equipment, impairment testing of Intangible assets and write-down of Inventories to the lowest of the cost and net realisable value.

In making the above-mentioned estimates and judgement, management considered the subsequent measurement criteria and indicators of potential impairment losses as set out in GRAP 21 (Impairment of Non-cash generating assets) and GRAP 26 (Impairment of Cash generating assets). In particular, the calculation of the recoverable service amount for PPE and intangible assets and net realisable value for Inventories involves significant judgement by management

Estimated impairments during the year to Inventory, Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets Investment Property, Heritage assets and biological assets are disclosed in notes 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to the Annual Financial statement, if applicable.

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1.2 Critical Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Water Inventory

The estimation of Water Inventory in reservoirs is based on the measurement of water via electronic level sensors, which determines the depth of water in the reservoirs, which is then converted into volumes based on the capacity of the reservoir. Furthermore, the length and width of all pipes are taken into account in determining the volume of the water on hand at year-end.

Defined Benefit Plan liabilities

As described in Accounting Policy 1.18 employee benefits - Post-employment benefits municipality obtains actuarial valuations of its Defined benefit plan liabilities. The defined benefit obligations of the municipality that were identified are post-retirement Health benefit obligations and Long-service awards. The estimated liabilities are recorded in accordance with the requirement of GRAP 25. Details of the liabilities and the key assumptions made by the actuaries in estimating the liabilities are provided in the relevant notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Management's judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions and when measuring Contingent liabilities. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material using actuarial valuations

Budget Information

Deviations between the budget and actual amounts are regarded as material differences when a 10% deviation exists. All material differences are explained in the notes to the Annual Financial Statements

1.3 Presentation currency

These unaudited annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, rounded off to the nearest Rand which is the functional currency of the municipality.

1.4 Going concern assumption

These unaudited annual financial statements have been prepared on a *Going Concern Basis*.

1.5 Offsetting

Assets, Liabilities Revenues and Expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted by a standard of GRAP.

1.6 Standards, Amendments to Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Those standards of GRAP and interpretations of such standards applicable to the operations of the municipality, are therefore as follows:

Standards Issued and Effective

- GRAP 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements (as revised in 2010)

GRAP 32 Service Concession agreement grantor - issued 2013

GRAP 108 Statutory Receivables - Issued September 2013

GRAP 17 Service Concession Agreements where a Grantor controls a significant Residual Interest in an Asset

Where a standard of GRAP is approved as effective, it replaces the equivalent statement of International Public sector accounting Standard Board, International Financial Reporting Standards or Generally accepted Accounting Principles. Where a standard of GRAP has been issued but is not yet effect, the municipality may select to apply the principles established in that standard in developing appropriate Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The municipality applied the principles established in the following standards of GRAP that have been issued but not yet effective, in developing appropriate Accounting Policies dealing with the following transactions, but have have not yet adopted these standards.

GRAP 20 Related Party disclosures (Revised)

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Net Assets

Included in the Net assets of the municipality are the following reserves that are maintained in terms of specific requirements

1.7.1 Accumulated Surplus

1.8 Property, Plant and Equipment

1.8.1 Initial recognition

Property, Plant and Equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, Plant and Equipment is initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grants or donations, deemed cost, being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired

The cost of an item property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for non-monetary assets or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the municipality expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

1.8.2 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure relating to the property, plant and equipment is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset. Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component.

Subsequently all property plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Financial Performance when the compensation becomes receivable..

1.8.3 Depreciation

Depreciation on assets other than land is calculated on cost using the *straight-line* method, to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost is significant in relation to the cost item is depreciated separately.

Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use, unless stated otherwise. The depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings		
• Improvements	Straight line	10 - 80 years
Plant and machinery	Straight line	2 - 20 years
Furniture and fittings	Straight line	5 - 20 years

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Accounting Policies

1.8 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 - 15 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 - 20 years
IT equipment		
• Computer Equipment	Straight line	5 years
Infrastructure		
• Roads and Paving	Straight line	5 - 67 years
• Sewerage	Straight line	5 - 100 years
• Storm Water	Straight line	7 - 100 years
• Water	Straight line	5 - 76 years
Emergency equipment	Straight line	5 - 10 years
Specialist Vehicles	Straight line	10 - 15 years
Bins and Containers	Straight line	5 years

The asset's residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at each reporting date. Reviewing the useful life of an asset on an annual basis does not require the municipality to amend the previous estimate unless expectation differ from the previous estimate.

1.8.4 Land

Land is stated at historical cost and is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

1.8.5 Infrastructure

Infrastructure assets are any assets that are part of a network of similar assets. Infrastructure assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Enrapture assets are treated similarly to all other assets of the municipality in terms of the asset management policy.

1.8.6 Incomplete Construction Work

Incomplete construction work is stated at historical cost. Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use.

1.8.7 Leased assets

Assets capitalised under finance lease are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as property, plant and equipment controlled by the municipality or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease if there is no reasonable certainty that the municipality will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

1.8.8 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. Gains are classified as revenue.

Gains or losses are calculated as difference between the carrying value of assets (cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses) and the proceeds from disposal are included in the Statement of Financial Performance as gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment.

1.9 Intangible Assets

Identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance are classified and recognised as intangible assets. The municipality recognises an intangible asset in its Statement of Financial Position only when it is possible that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

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Accounting Policies

1.9 Intangible Assets (continued)

Internally generated intangible assets are subject to strict recognition criteria before they are capitalised. Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as it is incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of the new or improved products) are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are fulfilled:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use.
- management intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- it can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and use or sell the intangible asset are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for use. Development assets are tested for impairment annually, in accordance with GRAP 21 and GRAP 26.

Intangible asset initially recognised at cost. the cost of an intangible asset is purchase price and other costs attributed to bring the intangible asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality, or where an intangible asset is acquired at not cost, or for a nominal cost shall be its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

The cost of an intangible asset acquired in exchange for non-monetary assets or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. if the acquired item could be measured at its value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. if the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

1.9.1 Subsequent Measurement, Amortisation and Impairment

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on an intangible item that was initially recognised as an expense shall not be recognised as part of the cost of an intangible asset at a later date.

In terms of GRAP 31, intangible assets are distinguished between internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets. It is further distinguished between indefinite or finite useful lives. amortisation is charged on a *straight-line basis* over the intangible assets' useful lives. The residual value of intangible assets with finite lives is zero, unless an active market exists. Where intangible assets are deemed to have intangible useful lives, such intangible assets are not amortised, however, such intangible assets are subject to an annual impairment test.

Amortisation only commences when the asset is available for use, unless stated otherwise. The amortisation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives::

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software, other	Straight line	4 years

Intangible assets are annually tested for impairment as described in Accounting Policy 8 on Impairment of assets, including intangible assets not yet available for use. Where items of intangible assets have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified. The impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable service amount.

The estimated useful life, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed annually at the end of the financial year. Any adjustments arising from the annual review are applied prospectively as a change in accounting estimate in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.9.2 Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the proceeds of disposal and the carrying value, and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Investment Property

1.10.1 Initial Recognition

Investment property includes property (land or a building, or both land and buildings held under a finance lease) held to earn rentals and / or for capital appreciation, rather than held to meet service objectives, the production or supply of goods or services, or the sale of an asset in the ordinary course of operations.

At initial recognition, the municipality measures investment property at a cost including transaction costs once it meets the definition of investment property. However, where an investment property was acquired through a non-exchange transaction (i.e. where it acquired the investment property for no or a nominal value), cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of self-constructed investment property is the cost at the date of completion, including all directly attributable borrowing costs.

Based on management's judgement, the following criteria have been applied to distinguish investment property from owner occupied property or property held for resale:

- (a) Land held for long-term capital appreciation rather than for short-term sale in the ordinary course of operations;
- (b) Land held for a currently undetermined future use (if the municipality has not determined that it will use the land owner-occupied property for short-term sale in the ordinary course of operations, the land is recognised as held for capital appreciation);
- (c) A building owned by the municipality (or held by the municipality under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases on a commercial basis (this will include the property portfolio rented out on a commercial basis on behalf of the municipality;
- (d) A property owned by the municipality and leased out at a below market rental; and;
- (e) Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property;

The rent earned does not have to be at a commercial basis or market related for the property to be classified as investment property

The following assets do not fall in the ambit of Investment Property and shall be classified as Property, Plant and Equipment, Inventory or Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale, as appropriate:

- (a) Property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations or in the process of construction or development for such sale;
- (b) Property being constructed or developed on behalf of third parties;
- (c) Owner-occupied property, including (among other things) property held for future use as owner-occupied property, property held for future development and subsequent use as owner-occupied property, property occupied by employees such as held for future development and subsequent use as owner-occupied property, property occupied by employees such as housing for personnel (whether or not the employees pay rent at market rates) and owner-occupied property awaiting disposal;
- (d) Property that is leased to another entity under a finance lease;
- (e) Property held to provide goods and services and also generates cash inflows; and;
- (f) Property held for strategic purposes which would be accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Property, Plant and Equipment;

1.10.2 Subsequent Measurement

During the current year the municipality opted to early adopt the provisions of Directive 11, "*Changes in Measurement Bases following the Initial Adoption of Standards of GRAP*", issued March 2014. Management reviewed its application of the *Fair Value Model* in terms of this Directive and concluded that based on a lack of commercial substance for such valuations, the more prudent approach for the municipality would be to carry these assets at their cost prices. The municipality has no intention of selling its land and buildings and thus the *Cost Model* would represent the value of all land and buildings more fairly. The change has resulted in the municipality's Annual Financial Statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the value of Buildings and Land, based on the intended use of these assets in line with all valuation method of all other assets

Investment Property is measured using the *Cost Model* and is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on cost, using the *Straight-line Method* over the useful life of the property, which is estimated at 10 - 80 years. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately.

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Investment Property (continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an Investment Property is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance

1.10.3 Derecognition

An Investment Property shall be derecognised (eliminated from the Statement of Financial Position) on disposal or when the Investment Property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal

Property that is leased to another entity under a finance lease;

1.11 Heritage assets

A Heritage Asset is defined as an asset that has a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance, and is held and preserved indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations..

Heritage Assets are not depreciated owing to uncertainty regarding to their estimated useful lives. The municipality assess at each reporting date if there is an indication of impairment.

1.11.1 Initial Recognition.

The cost of an item of Heritage Assets is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and if the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

Heritage Assets are initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grant or donation, deemed cost, being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of Heritage Assets is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

The cost of an item of Heritage Assets acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary asset, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

1.11.2 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure relating to Heritage Assets is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset. Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component.

Subsequently all Heritage Assets are measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

1.11.3 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of Heritage Assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of Heritage Assets is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. Gains are not classified as revenue. Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of assets (cost less accumulated impairment losses) and the disposal proceeds is included in the Statement of Financial Performance as a gain or loss on disposal of Heritage Assets.

1.12 Biological Assets

A Biological Asset is defined as a living animal or plant. Agricultural Produce is the harvested product of the municipality's Biological Assets.

1.12.1 Initial Recognition

The cost of an item of Biological Assets is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and if the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

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1.12 Biological Assets (continued)

Biological Assets are initially recognised at fair value less cost to sell on its acquisition date. The fair value of an item of Biological Assets is the transaction price or the market price.

Agricultural Produce is initially recognised at fair value less costs to sell at the date of the harvest. The municipality applies the measurement methods as described in Accounting Policy 15 on Inventories.

1.12.2 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequently all Biological Assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell on the reporting date. The fair value of an item of Biological Assets is the transaction price or the market price.

A gain or loss arising from the initial recognition of an item of Biological Assets at fair value less cost to sell and from a change in fair value at the reporting date shall be recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

A gain or loss arising from the initial recognition of an item of Agricultural Harvest at fair value less estimate point of sale cost at the date of the harvest shall be recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.12.3 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of Biological Assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of Biological Assets is included in the Statement of Financial Performance when the item is derecognised. Gains are not classified as revenue. Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of assets (at fair value) and the disposal proceeds is included in the Statement of Financial Performance as a gain or loss on disposal of Biological Assets.

1.13 Impairment of Assets

The municipality classifies all assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return as *Cash Generating Assets*. All other assets are classified as *Non-cash Generating Assets*.

1.13.1 Impairment of cash generating assets

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The best evidence of fair value less cost to sell is the price in a binding sale agreement in an arm's length transaction, adjusted for the incremental cost that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset.

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. An impairment of assets measured per the revaluation method reduces the Revaluation Surplus for that asset. The decrease shall be debited directly to a Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the Revaluation Surplus in respect of that asset.

An impairment loss is recognised for cash generating units if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

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1.13 Impairment of Assets (continued)

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase and would be credited directly against the Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any previous impairments recognised against said reserve in respect of that asset.

1.13.2 Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable service amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable service amount of the individual asset, the recoverable service amount of the non-cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable service amount of a non-cash generating asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use for a non-cash generating asset is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

If the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. An impairment of assets measured per the revaluation method reduces the Revaluation Surplus for that asset. The decrease shall be debited directly to a Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the Revaluation Surplus in respect of that asset.

An impairment loss is recognised for non-cash generating units if the recoverable service amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase and would be credited directly against the Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any previous impairments recognised against said reserve in respect of that asset.

1.14 Financial instruments

The municipality has various types of Financial Instruments and these can be broadly categorised as Financial Assets, Financial Liabilities or Residual Interests in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. The municipality only recognises a Financial Instrument when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Recognition

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are recognised on the municipality's Statement of Financial Position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The municipality does not offset a Financial Asset and a Financial Liability unless a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts currently exist and the municipality intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair value assumptions

The fair values of Financial Instruments are determined as follows:

- The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices.
- If the market for a Financial Asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the municipality establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Financial instruments (continued)

The Effective Interest Method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a Financial Asset or a Financial Liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the Financial Instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the Financial Asset or Financial Liability

Amortised Cost

Amortised Cost is the amount at which the Financial Asset or Financial Liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation, using the Effective Interest Rate Method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectability.

Financial Assets - Classification

A Financial Asset is any asset that is a cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity.

In accordance with GRAP 104 the Financial Assets of the municipality are classified as follows into the three categories allowed by this standard:

Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost are non-derivative Financial Assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in Current Assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months, which are classified as Non-current Assets. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the Financial Asset. After initial recognition, Financial Assets are measured at amortised cost, using the Effective Interest Rate Method less a provision for impairment.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value are financial assets that meet either of the following conditions:

- (i) Derivatives;
- (ii) Combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- (iii) Instruments held for trading;
- (iv) Non-derivative Financial Instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; or
- (v) Financial Instruments that do not meet the definition of Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost or Financial Instruments at Cost.

Financial Assets measured at Cost are investments in residual Interest that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification

The municipality has the following types of Financial Assets as reflected on the face of the Statement of Financial Position or in the Notes thereto:

Type of Financial Asset	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Long-term Receivables	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents – Call Deposits	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents – Bank	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash	Financial asset measured at fair value
Current Portion of Long-term Receivables	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

Cash includes cash-on-hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash Equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash, which are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash-on-hand and deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises Cash and Cash Equivalents as Financial Assets at Amortised Cost.

Financial Liabilities

A Financial Liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another Financial Assets to another entity.

There are three main categories of Financial Liabilities, the classification determining how they are measured. Financial Liabilities may be measured at:

- (i) Financial Liabilities measured at fair value
- (ii) Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost
- (iii) Financial Liabilities measured at cos

The municipality has the following types of Financial Liabilities as reflected on the face of the Statement of Financial Position or in the Notes thereto:

Type of Financial Liability	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Long-term Liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Payables from Exchange Transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Financial Liabilities that are measured at Fair Value are Financial Liabilities that are essentially held for trading (i.e. purchased with the intention to sell or repurchase in the short term; derivatives other than hedging instruments or are part of a portfolio of Financial Instruments where there is recent actual evidence of short-term profiteering or are derivatives).

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Financial instruments (continued)

Initial and Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

Financial assets measured at Amortised cost

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the Financial Asset. Subsequently, these assets are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Method less any impairment, with interest recognised on an Effective Yield Basis

Trade and Other Receivables (excluding Value Added Taxation, Prepayments and Operating Lease receivables), Loans to Municipal Entities and Loans that have fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at Fair value

Financial Assets at Fair Value are initially measured at fair value, excluding directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value are stated at fair value, with any resulted gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial Liabilities held at Amortised Cost

Any other Financial Liabilities are classified as Other Financial Liabilities (All Payables, Loans and Borrowings are classified as Other Liabilities) and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Trade and Other Payables, Interest-bearing Debt including Finance Lease Liabilities, Non-interest-bearing Debt and Bank Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method. Interest expense is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance by applying the effective interest rate.

Prepayments are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment Financial assets

Financial Assets, other than those at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial Assets are impaired where there is objective evidence of impairment of Financial Assets (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor). If there is such evidence the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in accordance with GRAP 104.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

Accounts Receivable encompass Long-term Debtors, Receivables from Exchange Transactions (Consumer Debtors) and Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions (Other Debtors).

Initially Accounts Receivable are valued at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method. An estimate is made for doubtful debt based on past default experience of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Bad debts are written off the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable. Amounts receivable within 12 months from the date of reporting are classified as current.

A provision for impairment of Accounts Receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The provision is made in accordance with GRAP 104 whereby the recoverability of accounts receivable is assessed individually and then collectively after grouping the assets in financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The amount of the provision is the difference between the Financial Asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Future cash flows in a group of Financial Assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Government accounts are not provided for as such accounts are regarded as receivable.

The carrying amount of the Financial Asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all Financial Assets carried at Amortised Cost with the exception of Consumer Debtors, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a Consumer Debtor is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against revenue. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial assets measured at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a Residual Interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the Financial Asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses shall not be reversed.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The municipality derecognises Financial Assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the Financial Asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, except when Council approves the write-off of Financial Assets due to non-recoverability.

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Financial instruments (continued)

If the municipality neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the municipality recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the municipality retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred Financial Asset, the municipality continues to recognise the Financial Asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The municipality derecognises Financial Liabilities when, and only when, the municipality's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

The municipality recognises the difference between the carrying amount of the Financial Liability (or part of a Financial Liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.15 Inventories

Initial Recognition

Inventories comprise current assets held-for-sale, current assets for consumption or distribution during the ordinary course of business. Inventories are initially recognised at cost. Cost generally refers to the purchase price, plus taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the Inventories to their current location and condition. Where Inventory is manufactured, constructed or produced, the cost includes the cost of labour, materials and overheads used during the manufacturing process.

Where Inventory is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of the item on the date acquired.

Direct costs relating to properties that will be sold as Inventory are accumulated for each separately identifiable development. Costs also include a proportion of overhead costs.

Susequent Measurement

-Consumable Stores, Raw Materials, Work-in-Progress and Fininshed goods.

Consumable stores, raw materials, work-in-progress, inventories distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value (net amount that the municipality expects to realise from the sale on Inventory in the ordinary course of business). The cost is determined using the First-in-First-out Method for cost of commodities.

-Water Inventory

Water is regarded as Inventory when the municipality purchases water in bulk with the intention to resell it to the consumers or to use it internally, or where the municipality has incurred purification costs on water obtained from natural resources (rain, rivers, springs, boreholes, etc.). However, water in dams, that are filled by natural resources and that has not yet been treated, that is under the control of the municipality but cannot be measured reliably as there is no cost attached to the water, is therefore not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

The basis of determining the cost of water purchased and not yet sold at Statement of Financial Position date comprises all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the Inventory to its present location and condition, net of trade discounts and rebates.

Water and purified effluent are valued by using the First-in-First-out Method, at the lowest of purified cost and net realisable value, insofar as it is stored and controlled in reservoirs at year-end.

-Other Inventories

Redundant and slow-moving Inventories are identified and written down from cost to net realisable value with regard to their estimated economic or realisable values and sold by public auction. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Differences arising on the measurement of such Inventory at the lower of cost and net realisable value are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arise. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of Inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of Inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The carrying amount of Inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the Inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset.

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Revenue Recognition

General

Revenue is derived from a variety of sources which include rates levied, grants from other tiers of government and revenue from trading activities and other services provided.

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the municipality's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The municipality recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and when specific criteria have been met for each of the municipality's activities as described below, except when specifically stated otherwise. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The municipality bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. Furthermore, services rendered are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

Revenue from Exchange Transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the municipality directly in return for services rendered / goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions refers to transactions where the municipality received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognised to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, stock rotation, price protection, rebates and other similar allowances.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Service Charges

Service Charges are levied in terms of approved tariffs.

Service Charges relating to water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption, based on the consumption history, are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced, except at year-end when estimates of consumption up to year-end are recorded as revenue without it being invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. In respect of estimates of consumption between the last reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is made based on the average monthly consumption of consumers.

Service charges relating to sewerage and sanitation are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to all properties. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied based on the extent of each property.

In circumstances where services cannot readily be measured and quantified, a flat rate service charge is levied monthly on such properties.

Interest, royalties and dividends

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality, and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Royalties are recognised as they are earned in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Dividends or similar distributions are recognised, in surplus or deficit, when the municipality's right to receive payment has been established.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Revenue Recognition (continued)

Rentals Received

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a Straight-line Basis over the term of the lease agreement.

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Revenue Recognition (continued)

Finance Income

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on the Time-proportionate Basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investment.

Interest earned on the following investments is not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance:

- Interest earned on unutilised Conditional Grants is allocated directly to the Creditor: Unutilised Conditional Grants, if the grant conditions indicate that interest is payable to the funder.

Tariff charges

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant authorised tariff. This includes the issuing of licences and permits.

Revenue from Agency Services

Revenue for agency services is recognised on a monthly basis once the revenue collected on behalf of agents has been quantified. The revenue recognised is in terms of the agency agreement.

Sale of Goods (including Houses)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been met:

- (a) The municipality has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- (b) The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- (b) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- (c) The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold
- (d) It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- (e) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions

An inflow of resources from a Non-exchange Transaction, that meets the definition of an asset shall be recognised as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. The asset shall be recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

A present obligation arising from a Non-exchange Transaction that meets the definition of a liability will be recognised as a liability when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Public Contributions

Donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Revenue from public contributions is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use.

Assets acquired from non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value in accordance with the Standards of GRAP.

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Revenue Recognition (continued)

Government Grants and Receipts

Conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the municipality with no future related costs, are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they become receivable.

Interest earned on investments is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality's interest, it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Revenue is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use.

Revenue from Recovery of Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures, including those set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56 of 2003) and is recognised when the recovery thereof from the responsible councillors or officials is virtually certain.

1.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the municipality has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation is the amount that the municipality would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the reporting date or to transfer it to a third party at that time and are determined by the judgment of the management of the municipality, supplemented by experience of similar transactions and, in some cases, reports from independent experts. The evidence considered includes any additional evidence provided by events after the reporting date. Uncertainties surrounding the amount to be recognised as a provision are dealt with by various means according to the circumstances. Where the provision being measured involves a large population of items, the obligation is estimated by weighting all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities.

Future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation are reflected in the amount of a provision where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur. Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account in measuring a provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision. An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it – this unavoidable cost resulting from the contract is the amount of the provision to be recognised.

Provisions are reviewed at reporting date and the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. When the effect of discounting is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money. The impact of the periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as a finance cost as it occurs.

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration to employees is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as the services are rendered, except for nonaccumulating benefits which are only recognised when the specific event occurs.

The municipality has opted to treat its provision for leave pay as an accrual.

The costs of all short-term employee benefits such as leave pay, are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The liability for leave pay is based on the total accrued leave days at year end and is shown as a creditor in the Statement of Financial Position. The municipality recognises the expected cost of performance bonuses only when the municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payment and a reliable estimate can be made.

Post-employment benefits

The municipality provides retirement benefits for its employees and councillors, and has both defined benefit and defined contribution post-employment plans.

Defined contribution plans

A Defined Contribution Plan is a plan under which the municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The municipality has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to service in the current or prior periods.

The municipality's contributions to the defined contribution funds are established in terms of the rules governing those plans. Contributions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the service is rendered by the relevant employees. The municipality has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans

A Defined Benefit Plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Post-retirement Health Care Benefits

The municipality has an obligation to provide Post-retirement Health Care Benefits to certain of its retirees. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service), on retirement, is entitled to remain a continued member of the Medical Aid Fund, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. Not all Medical Aid Funds with which the Municipality is associated, provide for continued membership.

The defined benefit liability is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, reduced by unrecognised past service costs. The plan is unfunded. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method, incorporating actuarial assumptions and a discount rate based on the government bond rate. Valuations of these obligations are carried out annually by independent qualified actuaries.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognise past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

Long-service Allowance

The municipality has an obligation to provide Long-service Allowance Benefits to all of its employees. According to the rules of the Long-service Allowance Scheme, which the municipality instituted and operates, an employee (who is on the current Conditions of Service), is entitled to a cash allowance, calculated in terms of the rules of the scheme, after 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years of continued service. The municipality's liability is based on an actuarial valuation. The Projected Unit Credit Method is used to value the liabilities. Actuarial gains and losses on the long-term incentives are accounted for through the Statement of Financial Performance.

Provincially-administered Defined Benefit Plans

The municipality contributes to various National- and Provincial-administered Defined Benefit Plans on behalf of its qualifying employees. These funds are multi-employer funds. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against revenue in the year they become payable. These defined benefit funds are actuarially valued triennially on the Projected Unit Credit Method basis. Deficits are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on a proportional basis from all participating municipalities.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The municipality has an obligation to provide Post-retirement Pension Benefits to certain of its retirees. Pension contributions in respect of employees who were not members of a pension fund are recognised as an expense when incurred. Staff provident funds are maintained to accommodate personnel who, due to age, cannot join or be part of the various pension funds. The municipality contributes monthly to the funds.

The liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised past-service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.19 Leases

Classification

Leases are classified as Finance Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the municipality.

Leases of property, plant and equipment, in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as Operating Leases

The Municipality as lessee

Finance leases

Where the municipality enters into a finance lease, property, plant and equipment or intangible assets subject to finance lease agreements are capitalised at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Corresponding liabilities are included in the Statement of Financial Position as Finance Lease Liabilities. The corresponding liabilities are initially recognised at the inception of the lease and are measured as the sum of the minimum lease payments due in terms of the lease agreement, discounted for the effect of interest. In discounting the lease payments, the municipality uses the interest rate that exactly discounts the lease payments and unguaranteed residual value to the fair value of the asset, plus any direct costs incurred. Lease payments are allocated between the finance cost and the capital repayment using the Effective Interest Rate Method. Finance costs are expensed when incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the leased assets are accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policies applicable to property, plant and equipment or intangibles. The lease liability is reduced by the lease payments, which are allocated between the finance cost and the capital repayment using the Effective Interest Rate Method. Finance costs are expensed when incurred. The accounting policies relating to derecognition of financial instruments are applied to lease payables. The lease asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term.

Operating leases

The municipality recognises operating lease rentals as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance on a Straight-line Basis over the term of the relevant lease. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a Straight-line Basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Determining whether an Arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the municipality determines whether such an arrangement is, or contains a lease. A specific asset is the subject of a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of that specified asset. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to the municipality the right to control the use of the underlying asset. At inception, or upon reassessment of the arrangement, the municipality separates payments and other considerations required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the municipality concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability is recognised using the municipality's incremental borrowing rate.

1.20 Grants-In-Aid

The municipality transfers money to individuals, organisations and other sectors of government from time to time. When making these transfers, the municipality does not:

- (a) Receive any goods or services directly in return, as would be expected in a purchase or sale transaction;
- (b) Expect to be repaid in future; or
- (c) Expect a financial return, as would be expected from an investment.

These transfers are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as expenses in the period that the events giving rise to the transfer occurred.

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.21 Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax assets and liabilities

The municipality accounts for Value Added Tax on the Payments Basis in accordance with section 15(2)(a) of the Value Added Tax Act (Act No 89 of 1991)

The entities account for Value Added Tax on the Invoice Basis in accordance with section 15(1) of the Value-Added Tax Act (Act No 89 of 1991).

1.22 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised Expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted for, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, municipality or organ of state, and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56 of 2003). All expenditure relating to Unauthorised Expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.23 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.24 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. All expenditure relating to Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.25 Material Losses

The MFMA requires the disclosure of material losses incurred during the year under review. The disclosure is provided in order to comply to the legislative requirements governing Municipalities and Municipal Entities.

Due to their significance, the complete calculation of water and electricity losses is provided, including the opening balance, purchases, sales and closing balance where applicable. The unit rate is the rate per the last purchase as inventory is measured based on the First-In-First-Out Method as defined by GRAP 12 (Inventories).

1.26 Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors

Changes in Accounting Policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impractical to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such cases the municipality restated the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practical. Details of Changes in Accounting Policies are disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable.

Changes in Accounting Estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements. Details of changes in estimates are disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable.

Correction of Errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impractical to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practical. Details of Correction of Errors are disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable.

1.27 Treatment of Administration and Overhead expenses

The costs of internal support services are transferred to the various services and departments to whom resources are made available.

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.28 Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities represent a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by an occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality. A contingent liability can also arise as a result of a present obligation that arises from past events but which is not recognised as a liability either because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent Assets represent possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by an occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

1.29 Commitments

Commitments are future expenditure to which the municipality committed and that will result in the outflow of resources. Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance, but are included in the disclosure Notes. A distinction is made between capital and current commitments.

Commitments are disclosed for:

- Approved and contracted commitments, where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded at the reporting date, where disclosure is required by a specific standard of GRAP.
- Approved but not yet contracted commitments, where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has yet to be awarded or is awaiting finalisation at the reporting date.
- Items are classified as commitments where the municipality commits itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of resources..
- Contracts that are entered into before the reporting date, but goods and services have not yet been received are disclosed in the disclosure Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.
- Other commitments for contracts that are non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost, should relate to something other than the business of the municipality.

1.30 Related parties

Individuals as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions. Management is regarded as a related party and comprises the Councillors, Mayor, Executive Committee Members, Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

1.31 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the Annual Financial Statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as Non-adjusting Events after the Reporting Date have been disclosed in Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

1.32 Comparative figures

Current Year Comparatives

In accordance with GRAP 1 Budgeted Amounts have been provided and forms part of the Annual Financial Statements.

Prior Year Comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the Annual Financial Statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed.

Budget Information

The annual budget figures have been prepared in accordance with the GRAP standard and are consistent with the Accounting Policies adopted by the Council for the preparation of these Annual Financial Statements. The amounts are scheduled as a separate additional financial statement, called the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts. Explanatory comment is provided in the statement giving reasons for overall growth or decline in the budget and motivations for over- or under spending on line items. The annual budget figures included in the Annual Financial Statements are for the municipality and do not include budget information relating to subsidiaries or associates. These figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated Development Plan. The budget is approved on an accrual basis by nature classification.

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.32 Comparative figures (continued)

The approved budget covers the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
2. Inventories		
Water	277,161	414,182
Stores, materials and fuels	20,416,930	16,200,710
	20,694,091	16,614,892
Inventories are held for own use and measured at the lower of the cost and current replacement cost. No write downs of inventory to Net Realisable Value were required.		
The cost of water production for the year amounted to R1.70 per kilolitre (2016: R1,45 per Kiloliter).		
No inventories have been pledged as collateral for liabilities of the municipality		
3. Receivables from exchange transactions		
Gross balances		
Water	385,825,082	286,313,756
Sewerage	96,476,124	73,526,684
Other Receivables	161,382,742	184,388,520
	643,683,948	544,228,960
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Water	(333,208,674)	(250,534,147)
Sewerage	(89,649,488)	(65,155,256)
Other receivables	(154,706,149)	(126,350,648)
	(577,564,311)	(442,040,051)
Net balance		
Water	52,616,408	35,779,609
Sewerage	6,826,636	8,371,428
Other receivables	6,676,593	58,037,872
	66,119,637	102,188,909
Water		
Current (0 -30 days)	6,079,190	7,741,368
31 - 60 days	3,615,921	7,505,444
61 - 90 days	2,287,418	3,263,157
+90 days	40,633,879	17,269,640
	52,616,408	35,779,609
Sewerage		
Current (0 -30 days)	1,400,820	1,728,800
31 - 60 days	970,693	1,305,417
61 - 90 days	557,241	706,711
+90 days	3,897,882	4,630,500
	6,826,636	8,371,428
Other (specify)		
Current (0 -30 days)	336,435	2,527,987
31 - 60 days	278,093	2,597,880
61 - 90 days	304,700	1,953,536
+90 days	5,757,365	50,958,469
	6,676,593	58,037,872

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
3. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)		
Summary of debtors by customer classification		
Residential		
Current (0 -30 days)	10,092,833	9,473,864
31 - 60 days	8,396,202	10,190,738
61 - 90 days	8,875,788	10,591,993
+90 days	401,396,805	366,870,193
	428,761,628	397,126,788
Less: Allowance for impairment	(420,395,950)	(388,462,047)
	8,365,678	8,664,741
Industrial/ commercial		
Current (0 -30 days)	5,579,338	3,069,727
31 - 60 days	4,225,232	2,785,234
61 - 90 days	3,867,201	2,607,162
+90 days	70,767,269	45,390,290
	84,439,040	53,852,413
Less: Allowance for impairment	(80,933,701)	(46,019,574)
	3,505,339	7,832,839
National and provincial government		
Current (0 -30 days)	5,544,714	4,286,677
31 - 60 days	3,446,960	3,851,406
61 - 90 days	2,490,269	2,038,062
+90 days	29,573,651	19,166,923
Less: Allowance for impairment	-	-
	41,055,594	29,343,068
Other		
Current (0 -30 days)	3,904,284	4,725,932
31 - 60 days	3,203,384	5,030,921
61 - 90 days	1,922,436	2,253,236
+90 days	83,764,041	51,896,602
Less: Allowance for impairment	(91,157,777)	(7,558,432)
	1,636,368	56,348,259
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	25,121,169	21,556,200
31 - 60 days	19,271,778	21,858,299
61 - 90 days	17,155,695	17,490,453
+90 days	624,280,258	483,324,008
	685,828,900	544,228,960
Less: Allowance for impairment	(619,709,263)	(442,040,051)
	66,119,637	102,188,909
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Current (0 -30 days)	(17,304,723)	(9,558,045)
31 - 60 days	(14,407,071)	(10,449,559)
61 - 90 days	(14,006,338)	(11,567,047)
+90 days	(531,846,179)	(410,465,400)
	(577,564,311)	(442,040,051)

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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3. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Reconciliation of allowance for impairment

Balance at beginning of the year	(442,040,051)	(364,854,067)
Contributions to allowance	(67,735,928)	(88,706,598)
Debt impairment written off against allowance	(67,788,332)	11,520,614
	(577,564,311)	(442,040,051)

4. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Grant Expenditure	-	82,961,653
Short-term loans	18,805	4,386
Sundry Debtors	12,722,221	9,114,816
Other control accounts	96,315	73,111
Impairments	(678,654)	(83,640,307)
	12,158,687	8,513,659

Short-term Loans mainly comprise temporary advances made to local municipalities which are repayable within 12 months.

Sundry Debtors are in respect of debits outstanding at year-end on normal business transactions entered into by the municipality

The municipality does not hold deposits or other security for its Receivables. None of the Receivables have been pledged as security for the municipality's financial liabilities.

Reconciliation of provision for impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions

Opening balance	83,640,307	83,640,307
Amount Written off as uncollectable	(82,961,653)	-
	678,654	83,640,307

The Provision for Impairment on Receivables exists predominantly due to the possibility that these debts will not be recovered. Loans and receivables were assessed individually and grouped together at the Statement of Financial Position as financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

In determining the recoverability of Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions, the municipality considers any change in the credit quality of the Debtor from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the Provision for Impairment.

No Provision for Impairment has been made in respect of government debt as these amounts are considered to be fully recoverable.

The following Loans and Receivables are included in the total amount of the Provision for Impairment

Government Subsidy Claims	-	82,961,653
Sundry Debtors	678,654	678,654
	678,654	83,640,307

5. VAT Receivable

VAT	90,897,758	78,435,954
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Vat is payable on the receipts basis. Only once payment is received from debtors, VAT is paid over to SARS.

No interest is payable to SARS if the VAT is paid over timeously, but interest for late payments is charged according to SARS policies. The municipality has financial risk policies in place to ensure that payments are affected before the due date.

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	99,835,853	58,334,363
Short-term deposits	153,926,456	279,295,341
	253,762,309	337,629,704

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and the Cash Flow Statement, Cash and Cash Equivalents include Cash-on-Hand, Cash in Banks and Investments in Money Market Instruments, net of outstanding Bank Overdrafts

Current Investment Deposits

Short-term deposits	153,926,456	279,295,341
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Call Deposits are investments with a maturity period of less than 3 months and earn interest rates varying from 5 % to 6.8 % (2016: 5,25% to 8,20%) per annum.

Deposits attributable to Unspent Conditional Grants	-	-
Deposits attributable to Creditors	153,926,456	279,295,341
	153,926,456	279,295,341

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2017	30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2017	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
First National Bank - Current Account - 539 9013 7772	99,786,164	58,293,858	53,177,018	97,913,361	58,334,363	43,328,768

The municipality does not have any overdrawn current account facilities with its banker and therefore does not incur interest on overdrawn current accounts. Interest is earned at different rates per annum on favourable balances.

The municipality did not pledge any of its Cash and Cash Equivalents as collateral for its financial liabilities.

No restrictions have been imposed on the municipality in terms of the utilisation of its Cash and Cash Equivalents.

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	26,869,794	-	26,869,794	26,869,794	-	26,869,794
Buildings	148,356,464	(49,098,625)	99,257,839	148,157,874	(41,877,060)	106,280,814
Infrastructure	5,117,863,944	(2,301,098,848)	2,816,765,096	4,923,666,437	(2,164,893,873)	2,758,772,564
Other property, plant and equipment	114,126,436	(48,539,766)	65,586,670	145,225,028	(56,403,897)	88,821,131
Infrastructure WIP	2,441,561,504	-	2,441,561,504	1,828,265,531	-	1,828,265,531
Leased Infrastructure	375,105	(375,082)	23	375,105	(300,495)	74,610
Total	7,849,153,247	(2,399,112,321)	5,450,040,926	7,072,559,769	(2,263,475,325)	4,809,084,444

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

7. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Write-offs	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land	26,869,794	-	-	-	-	-	26,869,794
Buildings	106,280,814	198,590	-	-	-	(7,221,565)	99,257,839
Infrastructure	2,758,772,564	-	-	-	192,916,432	(134,923,900)	2,816,765,096
Other property, plant and equipment	88,821,131	15,470,677	(14,848,060)	(4,538,556)	-	(19,318,522)	65,586,670
Infrastructure WIP	1,828,265,531	801,964,120	-	-	(188,668,147)	-	2,441,561,504
Leased Infrastructure	74,610	-	-	-	-	(74,587)	23
	4,809,084,444	817,633,387	(14,848,060)	(4,538,556)	4,248,285	(161,538,574)	5,450,040,926

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Transfers received	Transfers	Other changes, movements	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	32,002,977	-	-	-	(5,133,183)	-	-	26,869,794
Buildings	108,751,659	1,661,301	-	-	(875,764)	(3,256,382)	-	106,280,814
Infrastructure	2,878,295,552	9,790,933	4,588,171	-	6,344,277	(134,164,048)	(6,082,321)	2,758,772,564
Other property, plant and equipment	85,780,626	17,066,172	-	-	64,002	(14,089,669)	-	88,821,131
Infrastructure WIP	1,275,820,922	557,032,780	-	(4,588,171)	-	-	-	1,828,265,531
Leased Assets	149,631	-	-	-	-	(75,021)	-	74,610
	4,380,801,367	585,551,186	4,588,171	(4,588,171)	399,332	(151,585,120)	(6,082,321)	4,809,084,444

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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7. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Assets pledged as security

The municipality did not pledge any of its assets as security. The municipality's obligations under Finance Leases (see Note 19) are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets. No other assets of the municipality have been pledged as security.

Land and buildings carried at fair value

The municipality's Land and Buildings are accounted for according to the cost model and therefore no fair value has been determined.

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment included in Statement of Financial Performance

Land and Buildings	4,342,099	2,729,680
Infrastructure - Roads	15,760,511	24,967,752
Infrastructure - Sanitation	7,013,952	7,432,908
Infrastructure - Water	51,562,911	59,866,207
Other Assets	2,729,130	4,761,059
	81,408,603	99,757,606

Other movements of Property, Plant and Equipment are in respect of Work-in-Progress completed and transferred to Cost.

The leased Property, Plant and Equipment is secured as set out in Note 18.

Refer to Appendices "B, C and E (4)" for more detail on Property, Plant and Equipment, including those in the course of construction.

Additional text

Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays.

Work-in-progress

The municipality has incurred expenditure on capital projects which were not completed at year-end. The details of the carrying amounts of expenditure included in each class of assets are listed below:

Infrastructure: Roads	10,759,071	10,759,072
Infrastructure: Sewerage	78,969,943	79,514,568
Infrastructure: Water	1,736,941,656	1,737,991,892
Buildings	1,594,861	-
	1,828,265,531	1,828,265,532

8. Intangible Assets

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value
Computer software, other	7,770,393	(6,682,931)	1,087,462	7,770,393	(5,671,288)	2,099,105

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8. Intangible Assets (continued)

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2017

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	2,099,105	(1,011,643)	1,087,462
Ward based database	-	-	-
	2,099,105	(1,011,643)	1,087,462

Other information

The prior year amount for Intangible Assets has been adjusted. Refer to Note 42.4 on "Correction of Error" for details of the restatement

The amortisation expense has been included in the line item "Depreciation and Amortisation" in the Statement of Financial Performance (see Note 31). All of the municipality's Intangible Assets are held under freehold interests and no Intangible Assets had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality. No restrictions apply to any of the Intangible Assets of the municipality.

Refer to Appendix "B" for more detail on Intangible Assets.

8.1 Significant Intangible assets

Significant Intangible Assets, that did not meet the recognition criteria for Intangible Assets as stipulated in GRAP 102 and SIC 32, are the following:

(i) Website Costs incurred during the last two financial years, if applicable, have been expensed and not recognised as Intangible Assets. The municipality cannot demonstrate how its website will generate probable future economic benefits.

8.2 Intangible assets with Indefinite useful lives

The municipality amortises all its Intangible Assets and non of such assets are regarded as having indefinite useful lives. The useful lives of the Intangible Assets remain unchanged from the previous year.

8.3 Impairment of Intangible assets

No impairment losses have been recognised on Intangible Assets of the municipality at the reporting date.

8.4 Work-in-Progress

The municipality had no capital projects for Intangible Assets which were not completed at year-end.

8.5 Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays.

9. Investment Property

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	2,200,000	-	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	2,200,000

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9. Investment Property (continued)

Estimated Fair Value of Investment Property at 30 June

All of the municipality's Investment Property is held under freehold interests and no Investment Property had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality. There are no restrictions on the realisability of Investment Property or the remittance of revenue and proceeds of disposal. There are no contractual obligations on Investment Property.

Refer to Appendix "B" for more detail on Investment Property.

Impairment of Investment Property

No impairment losses have been recognised on Investment Property of the municipality at the reporting date.

Work-in-Progress

The municipality had no capital projects for Investment Property which were not completed at year-end.

Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays

10. Heritage Assets

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Historical buildings	90,000	-	90,000	90,000	-	90,000

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2017

	Opening balance	Total
Historical buildings	90,000	90,000

All of the municipality's Heritage Assets are held under freehold interests and no Heritage Assets had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality. No restrictions apply to any of the Heritage Assets of the municipality.

Refer to Appendix "B" for more detail on Intangible Assets.

Impairment of Heritage Assets

No impairment losses have been recognised on Heritage Assets of the municipality at the reporting date.

Heritage Assets measured after recognition using the Revaluation Model

The municipality's Heritage Assets are accounted for according to the cost model and therefore no fair value has been determined.

Work-in-Progress

The municipality had no capital projects for Heritage Assets which were not completed at year-end.

Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays.

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11. Biological Assets

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Biological assets	20,194,646	-	20,194,646	15,988,644	-	15,988,644

Reconciliation of biological assets - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions through Non-exchange transactions	Decreases due to harvest / sales	Disposals	Transfers received	Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value	Total
Trees in a plantation forest	10,103,500	-	-	-	-	1,714,717	11,818,217
Cattle	5,885,145	1,477,151	(1,907,802)	(250,606)	2,409,085	763,455	8,376,428
	15,988,645	1,477,151	(1,907,802)	(250,606)	2,409,085	2,478,172	20,194,644

All of the municipality's Biological Assets are held under freehold interests and no Biological Assets had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality. No restrictions apply to any of the Biological Assets of the municipality.

Refer to Appendix "B" for more detail on Biological Assets.

Fruit Trees in Plantation and livestock classified as Bearer Biological Assets at carrying value are made up as follows:

Figures in Rand	Actual Count		Value	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Trees in Plantation	18,370	18,370	11,818,217	10,103,500
Cattle	1,471	1,173	8,376,428	5,885,144
Sheep	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	19,841	19,543	20,194,645	15,988,644
	19,841	19,543	20,194,645	15,988,644

Bearer Biological Assets are those biological assets that are used repeatedly or continuously for more than one year in an agricultural activity. At 30 June 2017 livestock held for sale comprised 1 471 cattle (2016: 1 241 cattle and 2 sheep). During the year 314 cattle (2016: 213 cattle and no sheep) were sold.

Biological Assets carried at Fair Value

The municipality's Biological Assets is valued annually at 30 June at fair value by an independent, professionally qualified, valuator. The valuation, which conforms to International Valuation Standards, is arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar assets.

12. Long-term receivables

Consumer debtors - Water	1,199,163	1,197,650
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The municipality does not hold deposits or any other security for its Long-term Receivables. No Long-term Receivables have been pledged as security for the municipality's financial liabilities. Long-term Receivables are neither past due nor impaired as management have no concerns over the credit quality of these assets.

13. Consumer deposits

Water	1,604,949	2,450,082
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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

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13. Consumer deposits (continued)

Consumer Deposits are paid by consumers on application for new water connections. The deposits are repaid when the water connections are terminated. In cases where consumers default on their accounts, the municipality can utilise the deposit as payment for the outstanding account.

No interest is paid or accrued on Consumer Deposits held.

14. Provisions

Current Portion of Post-retirement Medical Aid Benefits Liability (See Note 19)	175,000	62,496
Current Portion of Long-term Service Liability (See Note 19)	2,036,000	2,113,252
	2,211,000	2,175,748

Provisions have been restated to agree to the Actuarial Report for Post-retirement Health Benefits. Refer to Note 42.4 on "Correction of Error" for details of the restatement.

The movement in provisions are reconciled as follows:

	Long-term Service	Post-retirement
30 June 2017		
Balance at beginning of year	2,113,252	62,496
Transfer from non-current	2,036,000	175,000
Expenditure incurred	(1,073,000)	(127,000)
(Over) / Under-Provision	(1,040,252)	64,504
	2,036,000	175,000

	Long-term Service	Post-retirement
30 June 2016		
Balance at beginning of year	2,271,547	65,856
Transfer from non-current	2,113,252	62,496
Expenditure incurred	(2,271,547)	(65,856)
	2,113,252	62,496

15. Payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables	1,732,467	174,041,249
Payments received in advanced	4,575,619	5,063,393
Retentions	112,127,089	97,371,013
Staff bonuses	7,069,965	6,171,977
Staff leave	43,288,012	38,152,918
Other Creditors	236,146,676	82,015,974
VAT Accrued account	58,441,814	50,952,155
	463,381,642	453,768,679

Staff Bonuses accrue to the staff of the entity on an annual basis, subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due at the reporting date.

Staff Leave accrues to the staff of the municipality on an annual basis, subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due at the reporting date.

The average credit period on purchases is xxx (2016: 169) days, as opposed to 30 days from the receipt of the invoice as determined by the MFMA.

No interest is charged for the first 30 days from the date of receipt of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged in accordance with the credit policies of the various individual creditors that the municipality deals with. The municipality has policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

The municipality did not default on any payment of its Creditors. No terms for payment have been renegotiated by the municipality.

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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
16. Payables from Non-exchange transactions		
Income received in advance	15,906,873	1,407,443
Salaries control accounts	2,743,553	926,341
	18,650,426	2,333,784

No credit period exists for Payables from Non-exchange Transactions, neither has any credit period been arranged. No interest is charged on outstanding amounts.

The municipality did not default on any payment of its Creditors. No terms for payment have been renegotiated by the municipality

17. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Movement during the year

The Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts are invested in investment accounts until utilised.

See Note 26 for the reconciliation of Grants from Government. The Unspent Grants are cash backed by term deposits. The municipality complied with the conditions attached to all grants received to the extent of revenue recognised. No grants were withheld. **As at end of June 2017 the municipality had no unspent grants.**

Refer to Appendix "F" for more detail on Conditional Grants.

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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

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18. Long-term liabilities		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	-	22,340
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	-
- later than five years	-	-
	-	22,340
less: future finance charges	-	(1,904)
Present value of minimum lease payments	-	20,436
Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	-	20,436
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	-
- later than five years	-	-
	-	20,436
Department of Water and Sanitation	38,795,339	-
Current liabilities	-	20,436
	38,795,339	20,436

Summary of Arrangements

Finance Lease Liabilities relates to Office Equipment with lease terms of 0 (2016: 1) years. The effective interest rate on Finance Leases was between 25.00% and 28.11% in 2016. Capitalised Lease Liabilities are secured over the items of equipment leased.

There were no new lease contracts entered into in the current year.

Obligations under Finance Lease Liabilities

The Municipality as Lessee:

Finance Leases relate to Property, Plant and Equipment with lease terms were not more than 5 years in 2016. The effective interest rate on Finance Leases was between 25.00% and 28.11% in 2016.

The municipality does not have an option to purchase the leased Property, Plant and Equipment at the conclusion of the lease agreements. The municipality's obligations under Finance Leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

The municipality has finance lease agreements for the following significant classes of assets:

- Office Equipment

Included in these classes are the following significant leases:

(i) Facsimiles, Photocopiers, Printers and Scanners	R -	R 22 340
- Instalments are payable quarterly in advance		
- Average period outstanding	-	5 Months
- Average effective interest rate	-%	27.80%
- Average monthly instalment	R-	R 401.71

Breach of Loan Agreement

The municipality did not default on any payment of its Long-term Liabilities. No terms for payment have been re-negotiated by the municipality.

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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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19. Employee benefit liabilities

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Carrying value

Present value of the defined benefit obligation-wholly unfunded	(50,718,861)	(38,767,365)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation-partly or wholly funded	(13,323,191)	(13,538,939)
	(64,042,052)	(52,306,304)

Post-retirement health care benefits liability

Opening balance	38,829,861	34,024,505
Contributions by plan participants	12,064,000	4,805,356
Transfer to Current Provisions	(175,000)	(62,496)
	50,718,861	38,767,365

The municipality provides certain post-retirement health care benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of qualifying retired members of the municipality. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds, with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service) is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund on retirement, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. The municipality operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for these qualifying employees. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2017 by PriceWaterhouseCoppers, Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method

The members of the Post-employment Health Care Benefit Plan are made up as follows:

In-service Members (Employees)	466	440
In-service Non-members (Employees)	529	349
Continuation Members (Retirees, widowers and orphans)	5	3
	1,000	792

The liability in respect of past service has been estimated as follows:

In-service Members (Employees)	39,288,000	30,059,762
In-service Non-members (Employees)	9,647,000	8,049,572
Continuation Members (Retirees, widowers and orphans)	1,959,000	720,527
	50,894,000	38,829,861

The municipality makes monthly contributions for health care arrangements to the following Medical Aid Schemes:

-Bestmed	- Bonitas
- Fedhealth	- GEMS
- Hosmed	- Keyhealth
-LA Health	- Liberty
- Medshield	- Resolution Health
- Samwumed	

The Current-service Cost for the year ending 30 June 2017 is estimated to be R3 001 000, whereas the cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R6 568 000 (30 June 2016: R2 833 806 and R3 001 255 respectively).

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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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19. Employee benefit liabilities (continued)

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Current service cost	3,001,000	2,833,806
Past service cost	38,829,681	34,090,361
Interest cost	3,791,000	3,265,651
Actuarial (gains) losses	5,399,000	(1,294,101)
Settlement	(127,000)	(65,856)
	50,893,681	38,829,861

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Discount rates used	12.00 %	9.77 %
Medical cost trend rates	11.10 %	8.75 %
Proportion of employees opting for early retirement	0.81 %	0.94 %

Expected Retirement age

	2017	2016
Expected Retirement Age - Females	63	65
Expected Retirement Age - Males	63	65

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Present value of fund obligations	50,893,681	38,829,861
Unfunded Accrued Liability	50,893,681	38,829,861
Total Benefit Liability	50,893,681	38,829,861

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:

Current service cost	3,001,000	2,833,806
Interest cost	3,791,000	3,265,651
Actuarial losses / (gains)	5,399,000	(1,294,101)
	12,191,000	4,805,356

The effect of a 1% movement in the assumed rate of health care cost inflation is as follows:

Increase:	-	-
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost and the interest cost	3,093,000	670,900
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	11,632,000	3,640,347
Decrease:	-	-
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost and the interest cost	(2,509,000)	(897,000)
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(9,103,000)	(4,922,188)

The municipality expects to make a contribution of R6 568 000 (2016: R6 792 295) to the Defined Benefit Plans during the next financial year.

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19. Employee benefit liabilities (continued)

Long Service Awards Liability

Balance at beginning of year	15,652,191	12,509,800
Contributions to provision	(293,000)	3,242,391
Transfer to Current Provisions	(2,036,000)	(2,113,252)
	13,323,191	13,638,939

The municipality operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for all its employees. Under the plan, a Longservice Bonus Award is payable after 5 years of continuous service, and every 5 years of continuous service thereafter to 45 years, to employees. The provision is an estimate of the long-service based on historical staff turnover. No other long-service benefits are provided to employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2017 by PriceWaterhouseCoopers, Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method

At year end, 802 (2016: 789) employees were eligible for Long-service Awards.

The Current-service Cost for the year ending 30 June 2017 is estimated to be R1 888 000, whereas the cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R2 520 000 (30 June 2016: R1 891 630 and R1 888 282 respectively).

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Expected Retirement Age - Females	63	65
Expected Retirement Age - Males	63	65

Movements in the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation were as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year	15,652,191	14,781,347
Current service costs	1,888,000	1,891,630
Interest cost	1,226,000	1,046,358
Benefits paid	(1,073,000)	(2,271,547)
Actuarial losses / (gains)	(2,334,000)	204,403
	15,359,191	15,652,191

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Present value of fund obligations	15,359,191	15,652,191
Unfunded Accrued Liability	15,359,191	15,652,191
Total Benefit Liability	15,359,191	15,652,191

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:

Current service cost	1,888,000	1,891,630
Interest cost	1,226,000	1,046,358
Actuarial losses / (gains)	(4,865,000)	204,403
	(1,751,000)	3,142,391

The history of experienced adjustments is as follows:

Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	15,359,191	15,652,191
Experienced adjustments on Plan Liabilities	-	749,235

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19. Employee benefit liabilities (continued)

The effect of a 1% movement in the assumed rate of long service cost inflation is as follows:

Increase:

Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost and the interest cost	1,131,000	188,000
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	1,210,000	818,626

Decrease:

Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost and the interest cost	(999,000)	(171,700)
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(1,086,000)	(755,637)

	-	-
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The municipality expects to make a contribution of R2 520 000 (2016: R3 114 376) to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

20. Accumulated surplus

The Accumulated Surplus consists of the following Internal Funds and Reserves:

The Accumulated Surplus consists of the following Internal Funds and Reserves:

Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit) due to the results of Operations	5,329,759,273	4,860,987,927
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Refer to Statement of Changes in Net Assets for more detail and the movement on Accumulated Surplus.

21. Service charges

Sale of water	164,031,226	156,597,037
Sewerage and sanitation charges	42,791,119	40,696,848
Revenue Foregone	-	(1,947,720)
	206,822,345	195,346,165

The amounts disclosed above for revenue from charges are in respect of services rendered which are billed to the consumers on a monthly basis according to approved tariffs.

Additional text

Calculation of Cash Flow

Service Charges Income	206,822,344	195,346,165
Opening Balance Debtors: service charges	544,228,960	466,977,356
Closing Balance Debtors: service charges	(643,683,948)	(544,228,960)
Opening Balance Debtors: Interest on arrear	(132,258,283)	(107,511,294)
Closing Balance Debtors: Interest on arrear	161,378,456	132,258,283
Opening Balance of Debtors: VAT raised, Not paid	(50,952,155)	(43,788,607)
Closing Balance of Debtors: VAT raised, Not paid	59,282,511	50,952,155
Amounts written-off as uncollectable	(13,798,577)	(11,520,614)
	131,019,308	138,484,484

22. Rental of facilities and equipment

Premises

Venue hire	35,118	24,334
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Rental revenue earned on Facilities and Equipment is in respect of non-financial rented out.

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23. Interest Earned

Interest earned - External Investments

Bank Accounts	11,442,737	8,080,119
Investments	24,981,890	24,912,520
	36,424,627	32,992,639

Interest earned - Outstanding debtors

Outstanding Billing Debtors	46,914,379	42,029,128
	36,424,627	32,992,639
	46,914,379	42,029,128
	83,339,006	75,021,767

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Interest Earned Income	83,339,006	75,021,766
Opening Balance Debtors: Interest on arrear	132,258,283	107,511,294
Closing Balance Debtors: Interest on arrear	(161,378,456)	(132,258,283)
	54,218,833	50,274,777

24. Other revenue

Farm Operations	8,014,934	2,672,233
VAT Refund (Own income in terms of MFMA Circular 48)	126,149,217	91,487,459
Tender documents	160,287	798,726
Sundry Income	(3,421,896)	876,684
	130,902,542	95,835,102

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Income from Other revenue	130,902,541	95,835,101
Income from Rental of Facilities	35,118	24,334
Income from Agency Services	65,599	87,741
Opening balance of debtors: Non-exchange transactions	92,153,967	96,188,496
Closing balance of debtors: Non-exchange transactions	(95,798,994)	(92,153,967)
Amounts written-off as uncollectable	-	-
Opening balance VAT receivable	78,435,954	53,340,628
Closing balance VAT receivable	(90,897,758)	(78,435,954)
Opening balance - Consumer deposits	(2,450,082)	(2,065,078)
Closing balance - Consumer deposits	1,604,949	2,450,082
	114,051,294	75,271,383

The amounts disclosed above for Other Revenue are in respect of services, other than described in Notes 21 to 27, rendered which are billed to or paid for by the users as the services are required according to approved tariffs.

25. Other gains gains on continued operations

Gains in fair value of biological assets	2,614,672	1,774,552
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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

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26. Government grants and subsidies

Operating grants

Equitable share	669,303,000	622,201,000
Other Subsidies	391,532	5,558,217
	669,694,532	627,759,217

Capital grants

National: EPWP	3,174,663	6,612,607
National: FMG	1,710,000	1,568,375
National: MIG	448,130,761	543,415,197
National: MSG	-	928,281
National: Municipal Water Infrastructure grant	96,763,259	108,939,587
National: Department of Roads and Transport	-	2,338,066
National: Department of Water Affairs	-	8,612,123
Other Government Departments	-	3,607,321
National: RBIG	301,016,101	-
	850,794,784	676,021,557
	669,694,532	627,759,217
	850,794,784	676,021,557
	1,520,489,316	1,303,780,774

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Government Grants and Subsidies	1,523,251,348	1,303,780,773
Opening Balance of Unspent Grants	-	(4,110,015)
Closing Balance of Unspent Grants	-	-
	1,523,251,348	1,299,670,758

Conditional and Unconditional

Included in above are the following grants and subsidies received:

Equitable Share

Current-year receipts	669,303,000	622,201,000
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In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to the communities in the district. All water supply customers receive a monthly allocation of free water. This translates into a subsidy of R36.24 (2016: R116,37) per month towards the consumer account, which subsidy is determined annually by council. Furthermore, the municipality carts water to the urban and rural areas in the district as part of service delivery. No funds have been withheld.

National: EPWP Grant

Current-year receipts	3,213,000	6,693,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses	(3,174,663)	(6,612,607)
Other	(38,337)	(80,393)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

Expanded Public Works Programme Grants was allocated to the municipality for the environmental and water infrastructure projects. No funds have been withheld.

National: FMG Funds

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
26. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Current-year receipts	1,710,000	1,575,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses	(1,710,000)	(1,568,375)
Other	-	(6,625)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The Financial Management Grant is paid by the National Treasury to municipalities to help implement the financial management reforms required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003. No funds have been withheld..

National: MIG Funds

Current-year receipts	519,099,000	617,195,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses	(44,949,144)	(141,704,691)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Capital expenses	(403,181,617)	(401,710,507)
Other adjustments / Refunds	(70,968,239)	(73,779,802)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) was allocated for the construction of water and sanitation infrastructure where previously there were no infrastructure in order to provide for water as basic need. No funds have been withheld..

In terms of MFMA circular No 48 all conditional allocations (excluding interest earned thereon) that at year-end are not utilised, must revert back to the National Revenue Fund unless the relevant receiving officer can prove to the satisfaction of the National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects.

A total of amount of R90 million was withheld due to ????

National: MSIG Funds

Current-year receipts	-	940,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses	-	(928,281)
Other adjustments / Refunds	-	(11,719)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The Municipal Systems Improvement Grant is allocated to municipalities to assist in building in-house capacity to perform their functions and to improve and stabilise municipal systems. No funds have been withheld.

Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)

Current-year receipts	109,739,000	124,303,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Capital expenses	(96,763,259)	(108,939,587)
Other adjustments / Refunds	(12,975,741)	(15,363,413)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

This grant was received for the building and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure in the district. No funds have been withheld.

National: Department Roads and Transport

Current-year receipts	-	2,693,000
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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
26. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses	-	(2,338,066)
Other adjustments / Refunds	-	(354,934)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

This grant was allocated to assist the municipality to set up a rural roads asset management system. No funds have been withheld.

National: Other government departments

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	4,110,015
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses	-	(3,607,321)
Other adjustments / Refunds	-	(502,694)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

These grants were received to assist the municipality in infrastructure in the rural housing areas. No funds have been withheld.

National: Department Water Affairs (DWA)

Current-year receipts	-	10,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Capital expenses	-	(8,612,123)
Other adjustments / Refunds	-	(1,387,877)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

This grant was received for the building and maintenance of libraries in the district. No funds have been withheld.

National: Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	-
Current-year receipts	343,183,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Capital expenses	(301,016,101)	-
Other adjustments / Refunds	(42,166,899)	-
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

This grant was received for the building and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure in the district. No funds have been withheld.

Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

27. Public contributions and donations

Unconditional contributions	-	236,323
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Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17)

Provide explanations of conditions still to be met and other relevant information

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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28. Employee related costs

Basic	245,731,794	231,879,981
Bonus	14,716,996	9,652,842
Medical aid - company contributions	11,401,858	10,316,232
UIF	1,865,159	1,694,673
SDL	3,317,664	2,996,851
Other payroll levies	70,455	65,768
Leave pay provision charge	11,409,544	9,192,906
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	34,028,331	27,930,019
Overtime payments	16,822,317	11,651,062
Acting allowances	2,372,439	2,975,509
Housing benefits and allowances	11,409,294	10,136,549
Telephone allowance	857,563	1,226,423
Contributions: Group Life Insurance	7,307,234	6,603,158
Defined Benefit Plan expense	12,971,000	7,947,747
Termination benefits	38,991,605	33,053,383
	413,273,253	367,323,103

Calculation of Cash Flow

Employee related costs	413,273,253	367,323,104
Opening Balance of Employee Benefit Liabilities	52,306,304	46,534,305
Closing Balance of Employee Benefit Liabilities	(64,042,052)	(52,306,304)
Opening Balance of Provision for Long-term Service	2,113,252	2,271,547
Closing Balance of Provision for Long-term Service	(2,036,000)	(2,113,252)
Opening Balance of Post-retirement Benefits	62,496	65,856
Closing Balance of Post-retirement Benefits	(175,000)	(62,496)
	401,502,253	361,712,760

REMUNERATION OF SECTION 57 EMPLOYEES:

Remuneration of municipal manager

Annual Remuneration	1,085,044	339,127
Car Allowance	430,311	267,980
Performance Bonuses	89,435	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	41,482	-
Leave Benefits	215,205	-
	1,861,477	607,107

The Municipal manager was appointed in April 2016.

Remuneration of chief finance officer

Annual Remuneration	1,093,088	1,005,739
Car Allowance	488,067	491,229
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	44,198	41,140
	1,625,353	1,538,108

Remuneration of directors: Chief of staff

Annual Remuneration	1,035,093	1,106,438
Car Allowance	316,469	441,369
Performance Bonuses	86,258	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	36,416	36,057
	1,474,236	1,583,864

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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28. Employee related costs (continued)

Remuneration of director: Community and Social Affairs

Annual Remuneration	1,194,431	1,224,815
Car Allowance	246,864	250,711
Performance Bonuses	101,496	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	41,419	39,067
	1,584,210	1,514,593

Remuneration of the director: Human Resources

Annual Remuneration	1,262,304	275,140
Car Allowance	7,884	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	36,374	8,419
	1,306,562	283,559

The director for Human Resources was appointed in April 2016.

Remuneration of the director: Human Settlement

Car Allowance	-	165,654
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The position for Director Human Settlement was vacant throughout the current financial year.

Remuneration of the director: Office of the Executive mayor

Annual Remuneration	1,043,560	1,171,569
Car Allowance	120,000	217,680
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	33,864	36,274
	1,197,424	1,425,523

Remuneration of the director: Rural and Economic Development

Annual Remuneration	1,353,652	1,377,358
Car Allowance	127,809	373,600
Performance Bonuses	105,525	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	41,876	38,984
	1,628,862	1,789,942

Remuneration of the director: Internal Audit

Annual Remuneration	898,513	997,280
Car Allowance	302,736	324,742
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	33,693	-
	1,234,942	1,322,022

Remuneration of the director: Speaker's Office / Legislature

Annual Remuneration	-	633,818
Car Allowance	-	314,087
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	-	21,476
	-	969,381

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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28. Employee related costs (continued)

The position for Director: Speaker's Office / Legislature was vacant throughout the current financial year.

Remuneration of the director: Technical Services

Annual Remuneration	491,465	1,055,880
Car Allowance	124,571	280,412
Performance Bonuses	74,453	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	16,778	35,615
Leave benefits	90,942	-
	798,209	1,371,907

Remuneration of the director: Water Services

Annual Remuneration	103,670	764,667
Car Allowance	-	378,592
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	-	25,326
	103,670	1,168,585

The Director: Water Services was appointed in June 2017.

Remuneration of the Chief of staff: Legislature

Annual Remuneration	250,396	525,950
Car Allowance	-	14,286
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	-	16,054
Other Benefits	-	86,036
	250,396	642,326

The Chief of Staff: Legislature was appointed in April 2017

Staff Leave Benefits

Municipal Manager	-	256,572
Chief Financial Officer	-	41,573
Director: Chief of Staff	-	65,705
Director: Community and social affairs	-	32,064
Director: Human Resources	-	124,128
Director: Planning and Development	-	54,794
Director: Water services	215,205	42,754
Director: Technical services	90,942	-
	306,147	617,590

29. Remuneration of councillors

Executive Major	952,731	697,442
Deputy Executive Mayor	772,989	557,953
Mayoral Committee Members	5,397,504	3,625,591
Speaker	810,538	557,953
Councillors	8,769,752	6,446,430
Councillors' pension contribution	-	523,081
Other Allowances (Cellular phones, housing, Transport, etc)	-	4,291,456
	16,703,514	16,699,906

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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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29. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

In-kind benefits

The Councillors occupying the position of Executive Mayor, Speaker and Mayoral Committee Members of the municipality serve in a full-time capacity. Each of these Councillors are provided with office accommodation and secretarial support at the expense of the municipality in order to enable them to perform their official duties.

The Chairman and all Board Members are part-time. In order to enable them to carry out their responsibilities efficiently and effectively, they are provided with computer equipment with data bundles.

The Executive Mayor is entitled to stay at the mayoral residence owned by the Council at less than market related rate. The Executive Mayor has use of a Council owned vehicle for official duties.

The Mayor has one full-time bodyguard and a full-time driver.

30. Depreciation and amortisation

Property, Plant and Equipment	161,019,970	151,585,120
Intangible assets	1,011,643	1,011,642
	162,031,613	152,596,762

31. Impairment of assets

Property, Plant and equipment	-	18,986,869
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32. Debt impairment

Debt impairment	141,438,930	88,706,598
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33. Interest Paid

Other interest paid	5,906,270	389,463
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34. Bulk purchases

Water	42,406,949	43,844,958
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Bulk Purchases are the cost of commodities not generated by the municipality, which the municipality distributes in the municipal area for resale to the consumers. Water is purchased from the Department of Water Affairs.

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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35. Contracted services

Professional Services	23,546,386	12,517,690
Security Services	15,072,505	13,177,923
Waste Mangement	4,331,403	2,009,902
Water Purification	14,490	21,397
Other Contracted Services	2,002,904	696,647
	44,967,688	28,423,559

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Expenditure for Contracted Services	44,967,687	28,423,559
Expenditure for Bulk Purchases	42,406,949	43,844,958
Expenditure for Repairs and Maintenance	81,339,352	99,757,607
Opening Balance of Payables: Exchange Transactions	453,768,679	393,254,480
Closing Balance of Payables: Exchange Transactions	(463,381,636)	(453,768,679)
Opening Balance of Payables: VAT Income Suspense	(50,952,155)	(43,788,607)
Closing Balance of Payables: VAT Income Suspense	59,282,511	50,952,155
Opening Balance of VAT Payable	-	-
Closing Balance of VAT Payable	-	-
Opening Balance of Inventories	(16,614,892)	(15,862,011)
Closing Balance of Inventories	20,694,091	16,614,892
Other Transfers of Assets	-	(57,310)
	171,510,586	119,371,044

36. Grants and subsidies paid

Grants paid to ME's

Ntinga Development Agency	52,306,900	36,185,216
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Other subsidies

Community projects	16,148,181	20,484,308
Free Basic Services	6,013,164	1,060,618
Local Municipalities	4,107,394	4,152,535
Social Aid	10,474,540	9,816,274
	36,743,279	35,513,735

Grants paid to ME's	52,306,900	36,185,216
Other subsidies	36,743,279	35,513,735
	89,050,179	71,698,951

Community Projects are in respect of community cultural programs, low cost housing and catering & transport cost within the municipality's area of jurisdiction.

Free Basic Services are in respect of assistance to and providing basic service levels to indigent households.

Local Municipalities are in respect of assistance to municipalities in the district under control of the municipality.

Municipal Entities are in respect of assistance to entities under control of the municipality to enable the entities to fulfil their mandates.

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
37. General expenses		
Advertising	1,314,369	780,251
Municipal Services - Assessment rates	1,566,862	925,838
Auditors remuneration	8,048,619	7,123,470
Bank charges	456,806	972,490
Cleaning	506,358	1,367,086
Legal Fees	10,533,912	5,534,589
Cost of Issues of Inventory	17,580,197	20,167,313
Entertainment	4,087,096	1,972,687
Fuel and Oil	2,887,880	1,833,626
Hiring of equipment	34,908,189	25,069,855
Insurance	2,277,517	1,879,392
Conferences and seminars	13,430,482	10,780,343
Waste Water Managment	572,620	573,086
Levies: SALGA	4,594,510	3,988,390
Medical expenses	-	26,864
Packaging	-	2,101,697
Materials and Stocks	1,721,079	1,464,789
Fuel and oil	8,932,957	8,497,085
Postage and courier	161,259	108,982
Printing and stationery	1,788,291	1,853
VIP Protection Unit	4,395,995	1,030,019
Protective clothing	1,249,280	1,367,880
Operational Cost of Programs	14,181,646	11,283,372
Staff Development and Wellness	2,983,215	4,906,838
Telephone and fax	6,127,080	8,655,385
Transport costs	46,334,145	11,171,899
Training costs	5,804,786	5,952,876
Travelling and Subsistence	42,505,394	28,139,242
Purification Chemicals	3,700,508	1,210,626
Electricity	37,450,943	36,149,335
Ward Committe Managment	92,248	236,000
Tourism Strategy	1,527,594	1,529,826
Expenditure incurred on Conditional grants	137,295,000	156,248,801
Licence Fees	4,243,759	1,580,745
Capex Expenditure Control	15,299,120	-
Books, Magazines and Publications	47,448	7,585
IDP Review	6,407,022	4,409,169
Other General Expenses	2,539,519	1,716,558
Workmen's Compensation Fund	3,000,000	-
Whip's Office	2,883,610	2,111,766
Communication and Public Participation	11,184,852	8,171,012
	464,622,167	381,048,620

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Expenditure for General Expenses	464,691,417	381,048,620
Expenditure for Grants and Subsidies Paid	89,050,178	71,698,951
Opening Balance of Payables: Non-exchange Transactions	2,333,784	679,979
Closing Balance of Payables: Non-exchange Transactions	(18,650,425)	(2,333,784)
	537,424,954	451,093,766

The amounts disclosed above for Other General Expenses are in respect of costs incurred in the general management of the municipality and not direct attributable to a specific service or class of expense

Material losses

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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37. General expenses (continued)

Ditribution losses

Water losses	22,816,450	12,257,657
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No other extra-ordinary expenses were incurred.

38. Cash generated from operations

Surplus	468,771,346	402,448,451
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	162,550,216	152,596,763
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	903,739	-
Losses / (Gains) on continued operations	(2,614,672)	(1,774,552)
Other movement on Biological assets	136,500	57,310
Impairment losses on Property Plant and Equipment	-	18,986,869
contributions to Post-retirement Health Care Benefits	7,941,906	4,805,356
Expenditure incurred from Post-retirement Health Care Benefits	(127,000)	(65,856)
contribution to Long Service Awards liability	780,000	3,142,391
Expenditure incurred from Long Service Awards liability	(1,073,000)	(2,271,547)
Debt impairment	141,438,930	88,706,598
Bad debts written off	(13,798,577)	(11,520,614)
Asset Write off	11,213,245	-
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(4,079,199)	(752,881)
Decrease / (Increase) in Receivables from exchange transactions	(91,571,082)	(77,251,603)
Decrease / (Increase) in Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions	(3,645,027)	4,034,529
Payables from exchange transactions	9,612,961	60,514,200
Decrease / (Increase) in VAT Receivable	(12,461,804)	(25,095,326)
Increase / (Decrease) in Payables from Non exchange	16,316,641	1,653,805
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	-	(4,110,015)
Increase / (Decrease) in Consumer deposits	(845,133)	385,002
	689,449,990	614,488,880

39. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2017

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Receivables from Exchange - Sewerage	6,826,636	6,826,636
Receivables from Exchange - Water	52,616,408	52,616,408
Receivables from Exchange - Other Receivables	6,676,593	6,676,593
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Short-term Loans	18,805	18,805
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Sundry debtors	12,722,221	12,722,221
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Other Control Accounts	96,315	96,315
Cash and cash equivalents - Call deposits	153,926,456	153,926,456
Cash and cash equivalents - Bank Balances	97,913,361	97,913,361
Current Portion of Long-term Receivables - Other Loans	1,128,298	1,128,298
	331,925,093	331,925,093

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions - Payments received in advance	4,575,619	4,575,619

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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
39. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)		
Payables from exchange transactions - Trade Creditors	1,732,467	1,732,467
Payables from exchange transactions - Retentions	112,127,089	112,127,089
Payables from exchange transactions - Other Creditors	274,942,015	274,942,015
Payables from exchange transactions - VAT Accrued Account	58,441,814	58,441,814
Payables from Non-exchange transactions - Income Received in Advance	15,906,873	15,906,873
Payables from exchange transactions - Salary Control	821,060	821,060
	468,546,937	468,546,937

2016

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Receivables from Exchange transactions - Other Loans	1,197,650	1,197,650
Receivables from Exchange transactions - Sewerage	8,371,428	8,371,428
Receivables from Exchange transactions - Water	35,779,609	35,779,609
Receivables from Exchange transactions - Other Debtors	58,037,871	58,037,871
Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions - Short-term loans	4,386	4,386
Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions - Sundry Debtors	8,436,110	8,436,110
Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions - Other Control Accounts	(82,888,490)	(82,888,490)
Cash and cash equivalents - Call deposits	279,295,341	279,295,341
Cash and cash equivalents - Bank Balances	58,334,363	58,334,363
	366,568,268	366,568,268

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions - Payments received in advance	5,063,393	5,063,393
Payables from exchange transactions - Trade Creditors	174,041,249	174,041,249
Payables from exchange transactions - Retentions	97,371,013	97,371,013
Payables from exchange transactions - Other Creditors	82,015,975	82,015,975
Payables from exchange transactions - VAT Accrued Account	50,952,155	50,952,155
Payables from Non-exchange transactions - Income received in advance	1,407,443	1,407,443
Payables from exchange transactions - Salary Control Account	926,341	926,341
Current Portion of long-term Liabilities - Finance Lease Liabilities	20,436	20,436
	411,798,005	411,798,005

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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40. Other Gains and losses

Gains in Fair Value of Biological Assets	2,614,669	1,774,552
Losses in Fair Value of Biological Assets	(136,500)	-
	2,478,169	1,774,552

Gains and Losses in Fair Value of Biological Assets are attributable to continuing operations.

41. Related Party Transactions

All Related Party Transactions are conducted at arm's length, unless stated otherwise.

Interest of Related Parties

No Related Party Interests have been identified/declared for the two financial years under review.

Kei Fresh Produce Agency is wholly controlled by the municipality.

O R Tambo Ntinga Development Agency is wholly controlled by the municipality.

O R Tambo Ntinga Development Agency is utilising free offices provided by the municipality.

Loans granted to Related Parties

In terms of the MFMA, the municipality may not grant loans to its Councillors, Management, Staff and Public with effect from 1 July 2004. Loans, together with the conditions thereof, granted prior to this date are disclosed in Note 12 to the Annual Financial Statements.

Compensation of Related Parties

Compensation of Key Management Personnel and Councillors is set out in Notes 29, 30 and Appendix G, Statement of Remuneration of Management, to the Annual Financial Statements.

Purchases from Related Parties

The municipality did not buy goods from any companies which can be considered to be Related Parties.

Other Related Party Transactions

Grants paid by the Municipality:

The amounts below include a grant that the municipality pays to Ntinga Development Agency for operations at Adam Kok Farms. Farm Assets belong to the municipality and the entity is only responsible for operations.

Ntinga OR Tambo Development Agency	52,306,900	36,185,216
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OR Tambo District Municipality

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Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
42. Commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure		
Approved and contracted for:		
• Infrastructure	549,656,357	1,002,923,378
Approved but not yet contracted for:		
• Infrastructure	-	-
Total commitments		
Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	549,656,357	1,002,923,378

This committed expenditure relates to Infrastructure and will be financed from Government grants.

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Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Unaudited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016
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43. Contingencies

(i) Claims for Services Rendered:

Claims in lieu of services rendered have been lodged against the municipality. On the basis of legal opinion, the municipality is contesting the claims. The outcome of the cases are still uncertain.	34,251,603	49,540,258
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(ii) Failure to honour a Cession Agreement:

Claims have been lodged for failure to honour a cession agreement. The municipality is contesting the claim based on legal advice. The outcome of the case is still uncertain.	903,507	3,693,780
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(iii) Claim for Payments to Unauthorised Accounts:

Claims have been lodged for making payments to unauthorised accounts. The municipality is contesting the claims. The outcome of the cases are still uncertain.	546,280	300,000
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(iv) Labour Cases:

a) Claims have been for the payment of secondment allowance for an employee seconded from the Ntinga O.R Tambo Development Agency to O.R Tambo DM. The matter is still pending in arbitration	726,189	-
b) Claims have been for unfair labour practices with respect to the validity of the contract. The matter is now being referred for review in the Labour Court.	2,800,000	-
c) Claim from an employee who wanted his employment to be converted into a permanent position. The matter is now being referred for review in the Labour Court	-	-
d) Claims from former EPWP employees, seeking a court order directing the district municipality to furnish information regarding their employment status and contracts.	-	-
	3,526,189	-

(vi) Claim for Damages Suffered:

a) Claims have been lodged for the house burnt down and, due to the unavailability of water on the day. The claimant has issued summons and the municipality attorneys have filed their opposing documents.	1,850,000	-
b) Claims have been lodged for damage suffered in a motor vehicle accident. The municipality is contesting the claims. The outcome of the cases are still uncertain.	21,976	-
b) Claims have been lodged for damage suffered in a motor vehicle accident. The municipality is contesting the claims. The outcome of the cases are still uncertain.	21,976	-
	1,893,952	-

Contingent assets

Subsequent to the disciplinary hearing in respect of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure referred to in Note 52, civil proceedings have commenced against the employees concerned to recover an amount of R -. According to Council's legal advisors, it is probable that the proceedings will result in the recovery of the full amount but this recovery is virtually certain.

44. Prior period errors

Property, plant and equipment and accumulated Surplus were restated due to overstatement of impairment in Other assets.

The irregular expenditure for the prior year was restated from R2 089 264 386 to R4 290 940 143 due to understatement of prior year figure.

The correction of the error(s) results in adjustments as follows:

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44. Prior period errors (continued)

Statement of financial position

Increase / (Decrease) Buildings	(700,513)	-
Increase / (Decrease) Infrastructure	6,344,278	-
Increase / (Decrease) Other Assets	7,669,007	-
Increase / (Decrease) Accumulated surplus / (Deficit)	(13,312,772)	-

45. Prior-year adjustments

Presented below are those items contained in the statement of financial position that have been affected by prior-year adjustments:

Statement of financial position

2017

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Property, Plant and Equipment		4,795,780,563	13,312,772	4,809,093,335
Opening Accumulated Surplus or Deficit		(4,847,684,047)	(13,312,772)	(4,860,996,819)
		(51,903,484)	-	(51,903,484)

46. Comparative figures

The comparative figures were restated as a result of the effect of Prior Period Errors (Note 44).

47. Risk management

Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the municipality's income or the value of its holdings in Financial Instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the municipality will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its Financial Liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The municipality's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the municipality's reputation.

Liquidity Risk is managed by ensuring that all assets are reinvested at maturity at competitive interest rates in relation to cash flow requirements. Liabilities are managed by ensuring that all contractual payments are met on a timeous basis and, if required, additional new arrangements are established at competitive rates to ensure that cash flow requirements are met.

Maturity analysis for Financial Liabilities (where applicable) that shows the remaining undiscounted contractual maturities is disclosed in Notes xx to the Annual Financial Statements

Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk of financial loss to the municipality if a customer or counterparty to a Financial Instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the municipality's receivables from customers and investment securities.

Market risk

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47. Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest Rate Risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes.

Potential concentrations of interest rate risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its money market investment operations by only dealing with Absa Bank, First National Bank, Nedbank and Standard Bank. No investments with a tenure exceeding twelve months are made.

Consumer Debtors comprise of a large number of ratepayers, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas. Consumer debtors are presented net of a provision for impairment.

In the case of debtors whose accounts become in arrears, it is endeavoured to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges", "demand for payment", "restriction of services" and, as a last resort, "handed over for collection", whichever procedure is applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. Consumer Deposits are increased accordingly.

The municipality is not exposed to interest rate risk as the municipality borrows funds at fixed interest rates

The municipality's exposures to interest rates on Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are detailed in the Credit Risk Management section of this note.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the Statement of Financial Position date. The analysis is prepared by averaging the amount of the investment at the beginning of the financial year and the amount of the investment at the end of the financial year. A 100 basis point increase or decrease was used, which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The short and long-term financial instruments at year-end with variable interest rates are set out in Note xx.x below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the municipality's:

- Surplus for the year ended 30 June 2017 would have increased / decreased by Rx xxx xxx (30 June 2016: R3 545 132). This is mainly attributable to the municipality's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate investments.

Foreign exchange risk

The municipality's activities do not expose it to the financial risks of foreign currency and therefore has no formal policy to hedge volatilities in the interest rate market.

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47. Risk management (continued)

Credit Risk Management

Credit Risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the municipality. The municipality has a sound credit control and debt collection policy and obtains sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The municipality uses its own trading records to assess its major customers. The municipality's exposure of its counterparties are monitored regularly

Potential concentrations of credit rate risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

Investments/Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents

The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its money market investment operations (financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired) by only dealing with Absa Bank, First National Bank, Nedbank and Standard Bank. No investments with a tenure exceeding twelve months are made.

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and Other Receivables are amounts owed by consumers and are presented net of impairment losses. The municipality has a credit risk policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The municipality is compelled in terms of its constitutional mandate to provide all its residents with basic minimum services without recourse to an assessment of creditworthiness. Subsequently, the municipality has no control over the approval of new customers who acquire properties in the designated municipal area and consequently incur debt for sewerage and water services rendered to them.

The municipality limits this risk exposure in the following ways, in addition to its normal credit control and debt management procedures:

- The application of section 118(3) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), which permits the municipality to refuse connection of services whilst any amount remains outstanding from a previous debtor on the same property;
- A new owner is advised, prior to the issue of a revenue clearance certificate, that any debt remaining from the previous owner will be transferred to the new owner, if the previous owner does not settle the outstanding amount;
- The requirement of a deposit for new service connections, serving as guarantee and are reviewed annually;
- Encouraging residents to install water management devices that control water flow to households, and/or prepaid electricity meters.

There were no material changes in the exposure to credit risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring the risk during the year under review. The municipality's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset in the Statement of Financial Position, without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained. The municipality has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of consumers, and is not concentrated in any particular sector or geographical area.

The municipality establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of anticipated losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Payment of accounts of consumer debtors, who are unable to pay, are renegotiated as an ongoing customer relationship in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the customer in terms of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy

Long-term Receivables and Other Debtors are individually evaluated annually at reporting date for impairment or discounting. A report on the various categories of debtors is drafted to substantiate such evaluation and subsequent impairment / discounting, where applicable.

The municipality does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The municipality defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings.

The table below shows the balance of the 5 major counterparties at the balance sheet date. Management is of the opinion that, although these parties are the 5 counterparties with highest outstanding balances, no significant credit risk exposure exists based on the payment history of the parties. They have been included in the Provision for Impairment of Consumer Debtors.

48. Going concern

(i) On 31 May 2016 the Council adopted the 2016/17 to 2018/19 Budget. This three-year Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) to support the ongoing delivery of municipal services to residents reflected that the Budget was cash-backed over the three-year period.

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48. Going concern (continued)

ii) The municipality's Budget is subjected to a very rigorous independent assessment process to assess its cash-backing status before it is ultimately approved by Council.

(iii) Strict daily cash management processes are embedded in the municipality's operations to manage and monitor all actual cash inflows and cash outflows in terms of the cash-flow forecast supporting the Budget. The cash management processes is complemented by monthly reporting, highlighting the actual cash position, including the associated risks and remedial actions to be instituted.

(iv) As the municipality has the power to levy fees, tariffs and charges, this will result in an on-going inflow of revenue to support the on-going delivery of municipal services. Certain key financial ratios, such as liquidity, cost coverage, debtors' collection rates and creditors' payment terms are closely monitored and the necessary corrective actions instituted.

Taking the aforementioned into account, management has prepared the Annual Financial Statements on the Going Concern Basis.

49. Events after the reporting date

No events having financial implications requiring disclosure occurred subsequent to 30 June 2017.

50. Private Public Partnerships

The municipality was not a party to any Private Public Partnerships during the year under review.

51. Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance	2,277,804,145	2,259,504,197
Unauthorised expenditure current year	492,367	18,299,948
Approved by Council or condoned	(2,277,804,145)	-
To be recovered - contingent asset	-	-
Transfer to receivables for recovery	-	-
	492,367	2,277,804,145

The prior year figure for Unauthorised expenditure was restated to R2 277 804 145 from R2 132 388 410 subsequent to the investigation conducted on unauthorised on the prior year unauthorised expenditure.

52. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance	24,246,870	23,766,222
Fruitless expenditure current year	5,906,270	480,648
Approved by Council or condoned	(8,544,810)	-
To be recovered - contingent asset	-	-
Transfer to receivables for recovery	-	-
	21,608,330	24,246,870

53. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance	4,290,940,143	3,330,266,420
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year	679,850,457	960,673,723
Approved by Council or condoned	(2,127,985,218)	-
To be recovered - contingent asset	-	-
Transfer to receivables for recovery	-	-
	2,842,805,382	4,290,940,143

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53. Irregular expenditure (continued)

Details of irregular expenditure – current year

Expenditure contrary to SCM Procedures on inviting of Quotations - R40 763 398 (2016: R152 302 694)	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings No actions taken - to be submitted to Council for condonement.	-
Expenditure contrary to SCM Procedures on awarding of Contracts- R639 087 059 (2016: R808 371 208)	No actions taken - to be submitted to Council for condonement.	-
		-

54. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government - SALGA

Opening balance	-	-
Current year subscription / fee	1,021,295	3,988,390
Amount paid - current year	(1,021,295)	(3,988,390)
Amount paid - previous years	-	-
	-	-

Audit fees

Opening balance	557,776	222,879
Current year subscription / fee	9,173,691	7,123,470
Amount paid - current year	(8,914,363)	(6,565,694)
Amount paid - previous years	(557,775)	(222,879)
	259,329	557,776

The balance unpaid represents the audit fee for an interim audit conducted during May and June 2017 and is payable by 31 July 2017.

PAYE and UIF

Opening balance	6,939	6,939
Current year subscription / fee	73,557,731	65,357,212
Amount paid - current year	(73,557,731)	(65,357,212)
Amount paid - previous years	-	-
	6,939	6,939

The balance represents PAYE, SDL and UIF deducted from the June 2017 payroll. These amounts were paid during July 2017.

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Current year subscription / fee	67,073,514	53,538,417
Amount paid - current year	(67,073,514)	(53,538,417)
	-	-

VAT

VAT receivable	90,897,758	78,435,954
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The net of VAT input payables and VAT output receivables are shown in Note 5. All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

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54. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days at 30 June 2017:

30 June 2017

	Arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days	Total R
Bunzana M	- 15,405	15,405
Mandita KD	- 10,712	10,712
Mgugudo NO	- 75,784	75,784
Socikwa M	- 10,421	10,421
Ndzwaiyiba WN & NA	- 9,596	9,596
Maqabuka ZW	- 1,572	1,572
Mabongo L.	- 18,307	18,307
Mziba L	- 9,974	9,974
Mbangatha N.	- 9,883	9,883
Mzimane N.	- 13,494	13,494
Gwadiiso V.O.	- 3,756	3,756
Zimela M.	- 20,752	20,752
Matomane S	- 21,001	21,001
Kwaza N	- 24,748	24,748
Mamve N	- 9,276	9,276
Tshotsho BL	- 38,318	38,318
Mbangatha SS	- 8,578	8,578
Mdwantsi PN	- 1,318	1,318
Gqwetha AB	- 56,675	56,675
	- 359,570	359,570

30 June 2016

	Arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days	Total R
Bunzana M	- 8,419	8,419
Mandita KD	- 15,581	15,581
Mgugudo NO	- 63,663	63,663
Mziba L	- 14,570	14,570
Ndlela M	- 38,808	38,808
Ndzwaiyiba WN & NA	- 15,581	15,581
	- 156,622	156,622

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55. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

Paragraph 12(1) of Government gazette No. 27636 issued on 30 May 2005 states that a supply chain management policy must provide for the procurement of goods and services by way of written/verbal quotations, formal written quotations and a competitive bidding process, depending on the specified threshold values.

Paragraph 36 of the above mentioned gazette also provides that the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement process in certain circumstances provided that he/she records the reasons for any deviations, reports them to the next meeting of the Council and include as a note to the financial statements.

Various items were procured during the financial year under review and the process followed in procuring those goods deviated from the provisions of paragraph 12 (1) as stated above. The reasons for the deviations were documented and reported to the Accounting Officer who considered them and subsequently approved the deviations from the normal supply chain management regulation. These deviations have also been reported to Council.

The reasons for the deviations were mainly due to emergency cases, sole/single suppliers and impracticality in following the official procurement processes.

Incident

Emergency in terms of SCM Policy	30,797,736	-
Impractical to obtain quotations	1,923,055	-
Sole provider of goods and services in area	6,188,121	-
	38,908,912	-

56. Bulk water losses in terms of section 125 of the MFMA

	Lost Units	Tariff	Value
30 June 2017 - Unaccounted Water Losses	13,421,441	1.7	22,816,450
30 June 2016 - Unaccounted Water Losses	8 461 143	1.4487	12,257,657
			-

Water Losses occur due to inter alia , leakages, the tampering of meters, the incorrect ratios used on bulk meters, faulty meters and illegal water connections. The problem with tampered meters and illegal connections is an ongoing process, with regular action being taken against defaulters. Faulty meters and leakages are replaced/repared as soon as they are reported.

Volumes in KI / year:

Water Inventory Opening Balance	62,189	170,191
System Input Volume	24,793,833	19,799,498
Billed Consumption	(11,156,047)	(11,446,357)
Free Basic Water Provided	(115,500)	-
Water Inventory Closing Balance	(163,034)	(62,189)
Distribution Loss	(13,421,441)	(8,461,143)
	-	-

Percentage Distribution Loss	54.13%	42.73%
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